

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JUN 2 1951

TELETYPE

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 1/29/11 BY SP/ma/wj

CONF 2 STNS

WASHINGTON 51 CHICAGO 5 FROM NEW YORK 2 11-07P

DIRECTOR AND SAC URGENT

ATTN ASST DIR. E. J. CONNELLEY

Mr. Tolson	✓
Mr. Glavin	
Mr. Egan	
Mr. Felt	✓
Mr. Felt	
Mr. Gurnea	
Mr. Harbo	
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Pennington	
Mr. Quinn-Tanner	
Mr. Nease	
Mrs. Candy	
Chambers	

O JAHAM. FOLLOWING IS SUMMARY OF HISS PERJURY TRIAL, AFTERNOON SESSION, JUNE SECOND. CHAMBERS RESUMED STAND ON DIRECT AFTER LUNCHEON RECESS AND TESTIFIED HE HAD MET BYKOV BEFORE HE INTRODUCED LATTER TO HISS AND, PURSUANT TO AN EARLIER CONVERSATION WITH BYKOV, HAD ARRANGED TO HAVE FOUR ORIENTAL RUGS PURCHASED FROM AN ARMENIAN RUG STORE IN NYC BY MEYER SCHAPIRO. TESTIFIED THAT SOMETIME AFTER RUG PURCHASE HE ASKED HISS IF LATTER LIKED HIS RUG AND HISS SAID YES. CHAMBERS TESTIFIED HE SAW RUG IN HISS HOME ON THIRTIETH STREET AND DESCRIBED IT AS BRIGHT RED WITH SMALL ORIENTAL DESIGN AND ABOUT NINE BY TWELVE IN SIZE. TOLD HISS THAT RUG WAS GIFT TO HIM AS TOKEN OF GRATITUDE OF SOVIETS FOR WORK OF AMERICAN COMMUNISTS. HE SAID THAT IN CONVERSATION IN PORT ARTHUR RESTAURANT AMONG HIMSELF, HISS AND BYKOV, THAT BYKOV TOLD HISS THAT USSR WAS THREATENED GREATLY BY RISE OF FASCISM, AND THAT IF STATE DEPARTMENT DOCUMENTS COULD BE SECURED BY HISS, THEY WOULD HELP USSR GREATLY IN ITS FIGHT. BYKOV ASKED HISS IF LATTER COULD GET SUCH DOCUMENTS AND HISS SAID YES. ASKED ALSO IF DONALD HISS COULD GET DOCUMENTS AND ALGER REPLIED HE WAS NOT SURE IF DONALD WAS AS YET QUITE FAMILIAR WITH DEVELOPED.

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12 JUN 1951
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PAGE TWO

BYKOV SAID PERHAPS ALGER COULD PERSUADE DONALD. STATED HE NEXT SAW HISS AT THIRTIETH STREET AND RECEIVED STATE DEPT. DOCUMENTS FROM HIM ON EITHER FIRST OR SECOND MEETING SUBSEQUENT TO PORT ARTHUR RESTAURANT CONVERSATION. STATED HE FIRST RECEIVED DOCUMENTS IN FEB. NINETEEN THIRTYSEVEN, SAW HISS ABOUT EVERY TEN DAYS, THAT DOCUMENTS WERE CABLEGRAMS, REPORTS AND DISPATCHES FROM STATE DEPARTMENT, FURTHER THAT CHAMBERS PHOTOGRAPHED SOME OF THEM HIMSELF IN SPIEGEL APARTMENT IN BALTIMORE AND LATER HAD SOMEONE ELSE PHOTOGRAPH HISS DOCUMENTS. SAID FIRST PHOTOGRAPHER WAS WILLIAM ~~X~~ CRANE, ALIAS KEITH, ANOTHER WAS FELIX ~~X~~ INSLERMAN, AND THAT PERHAPS ONCE OR TWICE DAVID ~~X~~ CARPENTER PHOTOGRAPHED HISS DOCUMENTS, BUT THAT INSLERMAN DID MOST OF THEM. HE SAID HE, HIMSELF, WOULD RETURN ORIGINAL DOCUMENTS TO HISS SAME NIGHT HE RECEIVED THEM AND WOULD GIVE FILM TO BYKOV. SAID PROCEDURE CHANGED ABOUT JULY NINETEEN THIRTYSEVEN, WHEN BYKOV PROPOSED HISS BRING HOME DOCUMENTS EVERY NIGHT TO BE TYPED. SAID CHANGE WAS PROPOSED TO GET MORE MATERIAL AND SO THAT LESS INTERESTING DOCUMENTS COULD BE SUMMARIZED. AFTER CHANGE OF PROCEDURE, ORIGINALS WERE PHOTOGRAPHED AND TYPED COPIES WERE PHOTOGRAPHED, BUT THOSE TYPED IN HISS HOME WERE DESTROYED BY BURNING AFTER BEING PHOTOGRAPHED, WHILE ORIGINALS WERE RETURNED TO HISS. KEITH DID PHOTOGRAPHY IN SPIEGEL APARTMENT AND INSLERMAN IN HIS CALLOW

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PAGE THREE

AVENUE RESIDENCE. ALWAYS TURNED OVER FILMS TO BYKOV IN NYC, AND MET HIM AT DIFFERENT PLACES BY ARRANGEMENT. THIS OPERATION CONTINUED UNTIL SHORTLY BEFORE CHAMBERS BROKE IN APRIL THIRTYEIGHT. TESTIFIED HE HAD CONSIDERED BREAKING FOR ABOUT ONE YEAR AND BROKE BY GOING INTO HIDING WITH HIS FAMILY. INSTEAD OF DESTROYING SOME TYPED COPIES HE GOT FROM HISS, HE KEPT THEM AND SOME FILM AND GAVE THEM TO NATHAN LEVINE IN MAY THIRTYEIGHT IN NYC TO BE HIDDEN AWAY. COURT SUSTAINED OBJECTION AS TO WHAT HE TOLD LEVINE ON THAT OCCASION. STATED HE STAYED ABOUT A MONTH ON OLD COURT ROAD, BALTIMORE, THEN DROVE TO FLA. IN A FORD WHICH HE BOUGHT AT RANDALLSTON, MD., FOR EIGHT OR NINE HUNDRED DOLLARS, OF WHICH FOUR HUNDRED HAD BEEN LOANED HIM BY HISS. NEXT REGULAR EMPLOYMENT WAS WITH "TIME" MAGAZINE STARTING IN APRIL NINETEEN THIRTYNINE, AS BOOK REVIEWER, AND CONTINUING UNTIL DEC. FORTYEIGHT, HOLDING SUCCESSION OF POSTS THERE AND RECEIVING THIRTY THOUSAND DOLLAR ANNUAL SALARY AND BONUS AT TIME HE RESIGNED. JOINED EPISCOPAL CHURCH IN FORTY AND QUAKERS IN FORTYTWO. STATED HE WORKED FOR NATIONAL RESEARCH COUNCIL DURING END OF THIRTYSEVEN AND FIRST MONTH OF THIRTYEIGHT, AND COURT SUSTAINED OBJECTION AS TO HOW HE OBTAINED THAT GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT. ALSO SUSTAINED OBJECTION AS TO HIS PURPOSE IN GETTING

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PAGE FOUR

THAT JOB. COURT THEN SUSTAINED OBJECTION TO QUESTION CONCERNING HIS CONVERSATION WITH HISS ABOUT A CAR. TESTIFIED HE ACCOMPANIED ALGER AND PRISCILLA~~HIS~~ IN AUGUST THIRTYSEVEN TO PETERBORO, N.H., TO SEE HARRY DEXTER WHITE, AND ENROUTE BACK SAW THE PLAY "SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER". STATED HE RECEIVED THE TYPED AND HANDWRITTEN DOCUMENTS FROM HISS IN LATTER-S VOLTA PLACE RESIDENCE, AND AFTER AUSA MURPHY HANDED HIM THE BALTIMORE PAPERS FOR EXAMINATION, STATED THEY WERE THE SAME PAPERS WHICH HE GAVE TO LEVINE AND THEY WERE THEREUPON ADMITTED INTO EVIDENCE. TESTIFIED HE ALSO RETAINED SOME DEVELOPED FILM, AND WAS SHOWN TWO STRIPS OF DEVELOPED FILM /C & D/ AND COURT THEN ADMITTED THEM AS GOVERNMENT EXHIBITS. TESTIFIED HE SAW HISS LAST ABOUT CHRISTMAS, THIRTYEIGHT, AT VOLTA PLACE, THAT PRISCILLA WAS PRESENT, AND THAT CONVERSATION RELATED TO CHAMBERS-S BREAK FROM CP. CHAMBERS STATED HE CRITICIZED POLICIES OF USSR AND URGED ALGER AND PRISCILLA TO BREAK. THEY REFUSED AND HISS SAID IT WAS A PITY CHAMBERS BROKE BECAUSE HE HAD HEARD CHAMBERS WAS TO GET AN IMPORTANT NEW POST. ONE OF THEM COMMENTED THAT NOW THEY KNEW HIS REAL IDENTITY. HE STATED IT WAS POSSIBLE HE USED NAME CROSLEY BUT HE COULD NOT RECALL. STATED ALGER ASKED WHAT KIND OF CHRISTMAS CHAMBERS FAMILY WAS TO HAVE AND WHEN CHAMBERS SAID IT WOULD BE BLEAK, HISS THEN GAVE HIM SMALL ROLLING PIN FOR HIS DAUGHTER. COURT SUS-

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U. S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

Kisseloff-10062

PAGE FIVE

TAINED OBJECTION TO CHAMBERS-S ANSWERING AS TO OUTWARD EMOTIONS OF HISS ON THIS OCCASION. TESTIFIED FIRST TIME HE SAW BALTIMORE PAPERS AFTER GIVING THEM TO LEVINE WAS ON SUNDAY PRIOR TO NOVEMBER SEVENTEEN LAST AT LEVINE-S HOME IN BROOKLYN, AFTER WHICH HE TOOK THEM HOME AND SHOWED THEM FOLLOWING DAY TO HIS BALTIMORE ATTORNEYS. DESCRIBED INTRODUCTION OF THEM AT PRETRIAL HEARING NOV. SEVENTEEN LAST, STATING HISS-S ATTORNEY MARBURY HAD ASKED HIM TO PRODUCE ALL WRITTEN DOCUMENTS WHICHEVER PASSED BETWEEN HIM AND HISS. STATED HE RECALLED HANDWRITTEN NOTES, BUT DID NOT RECALL THAT TYPEWRITTEN MATERIAL WAS IN GROUP HE GAVE NATHAN LEVINE. TESTIFIED HE CONSIDERED FOR FULL DAY BEFORE INTRODUCING THE DOCUMENTS AND THAT HIS ATTORNEY ADVISED HIM TO INTRODUCE THEM. STATED HE HAD NEVER PREVIOUSLY DISCLOSED TO ANYONE THAT HE HAD THEM, DID NOT SO STATE BEFORE HCUA OR GJ, AND THAT IF HE HAD BEEN ASKED HE WOULD HAVE SAID HE HAD NO DOCUMENTS. TESTIFIED HE MET ADOLE BERLE IN SEPTEMBER THIRTYNINE AND HAD CONVERSATION WITH HIM IN WASHINGTON DURING WHICH HE NAMED HISS AS MEMBER OF CP AND NAMED OTHERS. THIS CONCLUDED DIRECT EXAMINATION OF CHAMBERS, AND AT FOUR P.M. STRYKER BEGAN CROSS EXAMINATION BY ASKING CHAMBERS IF HE KNEW THE MEANING OF AN OATH. ASKED HIM TO DEFINE IT, WHICH CHAMBERS DID AS A DECLARATION TO TELL THE TRUTH. THEN SHOWED HIM PHOTOSTATIC COPY OF A DOCUMENT,

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JUN 6 10 50 AM '48

REC'D ESPIONAGE

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JUSTICE

Kisseloff-10064

PAGE SIX

CHAMBERS IDENTIFIED HIS SIGNATURE THEREON, AND IT WAS DEVELOPED THAT IT WAS AN OATH OF OFFICE SUBSCRIBED TO UNDER OATH BY CHAMBERS ON OCTOBER EIGHTEEN, THIRTYSEVEN, WHEN HE ASSUMED JOB WITH NATIONAL RESEARCH COUNCIL. IT WAS ADMITTED INTO EVIDENCE, AND STRYKER REPEATEDLY ASKED CHAMBERS IF HIS STATEMENTS THEREON DID NOT CONSTITUTE PERJURY AND WERE NOT MADE FOR THE PURPOSE OF GETTING A JOB, TO WHICH CHAMBERS WAS NOT ENTITLED, AND CHAMBERS SAID YES. STRYKER THEN OFFERED A WRITTEN APPLICATION FORM FILLED OUT BY CHAMBERS AT THE SAME TIME AND QUESTIONED CHAMBERS ABOUT THE ANSWERS HE GAVE ON THE APPLICATION FORM AS TO HIS COLLEGE EDUCATION, DURING WHICH IT WAS DEVELOPED THAT CHAMBERS HAD LISTED THEREON ONLY HIS ATTENDANCE AT SUMMER COURSES AT UNIVERSITY OF BRUSSELS. WHEN ASKED IF HE HAD BEEN KICKED OUT OF COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY, CHAMBERS REPLIED NO, SAID HE HAD WRITTEN THE PLAY "PLAY FOR PUPPETS" AND TESTIFIED IT WAS A HIGHLY OFFENSIVE PLAY ABOUT CHRIST, BUT DENIED HE WAS ASKED TO LEAVE COLUMBIA AS A RESULT THEREOF, ALTHOUGH HE STATED HE WAS JUSTLY CRITICIZED. PHOTOSTAT OF TEXT OF THAT PLAY INTRODUCED INTO EVIDENCE. STRYKER THEN EXAMINED HIM ABOUT WHETHER HE WAS READMITTED TO COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY BY LYING TO A DEAN HAWKES OF THAT SCHOOL, AND CHAMBERS SAID HE DID NOT RECALL. STRYKER THEN PRODUCED LETTER WHICH CHAMBERS IDENTIFIED AS HANDWRITTEN OVER HIS SIGNATURE AND HAD

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JUN 6 10:50 AM '67

REF'D ESPIONAGE
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Kisseloff-10066

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HIM READ PORTION THEREOF, WHICH INCLUDED STATEMENT THAT HE HAD LIED TO DEAN HAWKES IN SEEKING READMISSION TO COLUMBIA. WAS AGAIN SHOWN THE GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT APPLICATION FORM AND STRYKER BROUGHT OUT THAT CHAMBERS HAD OMITTED TO STATE THEREIN SOME OF HIS PAST EMPLOYMENT, INCLUDING HIS WORK FOR THE "NEW MASSES" AND THE "DAILY WORKER". ASKED IF HE HAD AN INDIVIDUAL NAMED OSCAR STEAL BOOKS FOR HIM AT NYC PUBLIC LIBRARY, CHAMBERS SAID HE DID NOT BELIEVE SO, BUT ADMITTED HE HAD BEEN CHARGED WITH STEALING BOOKS FROM A LIBRARY WHICH HE INSISTED WAS COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY LIBRARY AND NOT NYC PUBLIC LIBRARY. STRYKER ASKED HIM SEVERAL TIMES ABOUT GETTING ON THE GOVERNMENT PAYROLL AND ACCEPTING SALARY CHECKS FOR SUCH WORK THROUGH FRAUD AND LYING. ALSO ASKED ABOUT CHAMBERS ENROLLMENT AT WILLIAMS COLLEGE AND IF HE HAD A ROOMMATE NAMED HELLFRICH /PH/ AND WHETHER HE WROTE LETTERS TO HIMSELF AT WILLIAMS AFTER WITHDRAWING FROM SCHOOL. CHAMBERS HAD NO RECOLLECTION OF EVER SEEING HELLFRICH NOR OF WRITING SUCH LETTERS. AT THIS POINT COURT ADJOURNED UNTIL ELEVEN THIRTY AM, JUNE THIRD.

SCHEIDT

HOLD PLS

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Kisseloff-10068

Office Memorandum

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. D. M. IADD *88*

FROM : MR. H. B. FLETCHER *H.B.F.*

SUBJECT: JAHAM
PERJURY
ESPIONAGE - R

DATE: June 2, 1949

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glewin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

In my absence at 1:45 P.M. today ASAC Belmont of New York advised Mr. Laughlin that SAAG Donegan reported to the New York Office that he had received a telephone call this morning from an individual named David Whitehead, Clifton, New Jersey. Whitehead told Donegan that he was employed at Bendix Aviation, Teterboro, New Jersey. He said that while at St. Francis Health Resort at Denville, New Jersey, last evening to see a friend named Miss Lillian Jaeger, who was a guest there, a woman who said she was Mrs. James, the wife of the foreman of the petit jury of the Hiss case in NY, made the definite statement that she and her husband believed Hiss innocent. Further, Mrs. James allegedly remarked that her husband would do his best to swing the jury in his direction.

As you are aware, the foreman of the jury in this case is named Hubert Edgar James, 1067 Madison Avenue, NYC.

Mr. Donegan told Mr. Belmont that he and AUSA Murphy talked to Judge Kaufman, who is sitting on this case, this morning and told him of this phone call. The Judge requested that inquiry be made to find out if the wife of Hubert Edgar James, the foreman of the jury in this case, actually was at the St. Francis Health Resort in Denville, N.J., yesterday or last evening.

Mr. Donegan has also requested that David Whitehead be personally interviewed regarding the information he reported.

Mr. Belmont stated the St. Francis Health Resort does not handle mental or contagious diseases.

Mr. Belmont stated that since time is of the essence in this matter, he has called the Newark Office and requested that this matter be afforded immediate attention.

LLL:mer

Expedited

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INDEXED - 98

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RECD ESPIONAGE
F B I
U. S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

Kisseloff-10070

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: June 3, 1949

FROM : SAC, Newark

SUBJECT: JAHAM

ESPIONAGE - R;
 INTERNAL SECURITY - R;
 PERJURY
 (Bureau File 74-1333)

At 2 p.m. on June 2, 1949 Assistant Special Agent in Charge AL BELMONT of the New York Office, telephonically advised Assistant Special Agent in Charge H. R. KAACK that DAVID WHITEHEAD, 285 Lakeview Avenue, Clifton, New Jersey, Telephone Van Houten 4-2003W, employment Bendix Aviation Corporation, Teterboro, New Jersey, Telephone Hasbrouck Heights 8-2000, Extension 2093, had called Assistant Attorney General THOMAS DONEGAN, who is assisting Assistant United States Attorney MURPHY in the trial of this case in New York. WHITEHEAD told DONEGAN that on June 1, 1949 in the evening he had visited the St. Francis Health Resort, Denville, New Jersey, to see Miss LILLIAN JAEGER. While talking to Miss JAEGER and to other guests, Mr. and Mrs. JOHN GADDISH, a woman who said she was Mrs. JAMES, wife of the Foreman of the Petty Jury in the HISS case, made definite statements to the effect that both she and her husband believe HISS to be innocent and that her husband would do his best to swing the Jury in his direction.

Mr. BELMONT stated that the foreman of the Petty Jury is HERBERT EDGAR JAMES, 1067 Madison Avenue, New York City, New York. Mr. BELMONT stated that Assistant United States Attorney MURPHY and Assistant Attorney General DONEGAN brought this piece of information to the attention of Judge KAUFMAN. The Judge instructed that inquiries be made to determine if the wife of the foreman of the Petty Jury was actually at the St. Francis Health Resort and that WHITEHEAD should be interviewed thoroughly.

On the afternoon of June 2, 1949 Mr. WHITEHEAD was interviewed by Special Agent PAUL R. ALKER of the Newark Office and informed Agent ALKER that he, himself, was not present when the above statement was supposed to have been made by Mrs. JAMES, and that he had received his information from Miss LILLIAN JAEGER.

On the afternoon of June 2, 1949 Sister MENDELINA, St. Francis Health Resort, Denville, New Jersey, advised Special Agent JOHN F. DEVLIN that a Mrs. CATHERINE W. JAMES of 1067 Madison Avenue, New York City, was a guest at the St. Francis Health Resort and had been since May 23, 1949. Mrs. JAMES' nearest relative was indicated as Mr. H. JONES of the same address.

cc - New York (2)

JPD:JEL
 NK 65-3917

INDEXED 86

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Kisseloff-10072

12 JUN 7 1949
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 advised by JPC
 See memo for filing
 6-3-49

Director, FBI
NK 65-3917
JPD:JEL

Newark, New Jersey
June 3, 1949

Special Agent DEVLIN interviewed Miss LILLIAN JAEGER at 6:30 p.m. on June 2, 1949 at the St. Francis Health Resort in Denville, New Jersey. She advised that her home address is 60 West Eighth Street, New York City, and that she would be at the health resort until Monday, June 6, 1949.

Miss JAEGER stated that on the evening of June 1, 1949 at approximately 8 p.m. she and a Mr. and Mrs. JOHN GADDISH of Brooklyn, New York, who were also guests at the St. Francis Health Resort, were engaged in conversation with another guest at the resort by the name of ~~Mrs.~~ JAMES. A reference was made in the conversation to the trial of ALGER HISS in New York City and ~~Mrs.~~ JAMES stated her husband was the Foreman of the Jury in this case. Miss JAEGER stated that ~~Mrs.~~ JAMES also said "If they knew his sympathies they wouldn't have picked him. If it's up to him Hiss would get away with it." The above quotation is Miss JAEGER's and she stated that it was the words used by ~~Mrs.~~ JAMES as closely as she could remember them. *Adyrl P.*

Miss JAEGER stated that the conversation took a more general turn after that and she recalled that ~~Mrs.~~ JAMES mentioned that Mr. ~~STRYKER~~, the Attorney for HISS, was a very brilliant man and would probably do all he could to prolong the trial. She also stated that she had talked with another guest, a Mr. KING, who expressed the opinion to her that he thought ~~Mrs.~~ JAMES expressed ideas which he termed as "Red" or "Communistic."

The results of the above interviews were furnished to the New York Office at approximately 7 p. m. June 2, 1949. No further action will be taken in this matter unless advised to the contrary.



THE FOREIGN SERVICE
OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
OFFICE OF THE LEGAL ATTACHE
PARIS, FRANCE

May 9, 1949

Director, FBI

Re: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was, et al
PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

Dear Sir:

Please refer to Bureau letter dated April 20, 1949, requesting the writer to interview Mrs. JOSEPH J. COHEN for any information in her possession regarding the above case.

Mrs. COHEN was interviewed on May 3, 1949, at which time she stated that she first became acquainted with PRISCILLA and ALGER HISS inasmuch as they were clients of a bookshop operated by Mrs. COHEN. At that time HISS was associated with Chief Justice HOLMES and borrowed many books from her shop for Mr. HOLMES. He related to her that he read a great deal to Mr. HOLMES and appeared to be extremely interested in his work and devoted to the Chief Justice. As their friendship grew Mr. FOX, Mrs. COHEN's deceased husband, took an interest in HISS and in his career and had many discussions and conversations with him. Mr. and Mrs. FOX visited the HISSES at their home, but at no time could she recall having seen an Oriental rug or a typewriter of any kind. Mrs. COHEN stated that PRISCILLA HISS, being a Quaker, maintained a very modest home which was very simply furnished, and both appeared to be very devoted to one another and their child. She described HISS as being very confident, sure of himself and extremely intelligent. Mrs. COHEN was unaware of the fact that HISS had contributed to the scholarship fund created following the death of her husband until only recently. She firmly believes that HISS is completely innocent of the charges against him, and feels confident that he eventually will clear himself. Mrs. COHEN disclaims any knowledge whatsoever of HISS' alleged association with CHAMBERS or any of the other individuals mentioned in reference letter. She stated that to her knowledge the HISSES received few people and does not recall ever having met any guests in their home.

With reference to ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN, Mrs. COHEN advised that her husband, Mr. FOX, employed him on the Tariff Commission as an Economist. He was considered a very brilliant man, although a bit difficult to become acquainted with and not particularly well liked. However, he made an excellent first impression and was considered very capable in his work. He appeared to be a close friend of HARRY DEXTER WHITE and LAUGHLIN CURRIE. Regarding the incident referred to in reference letter, in which SILVERMAN is alleged to have approached Mrs. COHEN to transmit certain information to her husband, Mr. FOX, then in China, Mrs. COHEN advised that her husband had made a speech before a group of Chinese economists and bankers while in China which was not well received

Letter to NY 6-7-49
including copy of this
letter dated 10 JUN 1949
1949

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12 JUN 7 1949

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Kisseloff-10074

Director, FBI

Re: Jay David Whittaker Chambers, was et al
PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

in Washington. Following this speech there was considerable criticism of his remarks in government circles in Washington, whereupon SILVERMAN contacted Mrs. COHEN and suggested that she get word to her husband that he should not make any more speeches and be more discreet in his public declarations. Mrs. COHEN stated that SILVERMAN apparently made the suggestion in order to help her husband, although she did not take the matter seriously and, in fact, made no effort to get in touch with her husband regarding this matter. She, however, was somewhat upset about the matter and on one occasion when her husband telephoned her from Manila she asked him if he had made any statements in China to which the Chinese had taken exception, whereupon his reply inferred that he had no idea to what she was referring. She thereupon let the matter drop and never again referred to it. It is her recollection that LAUGHLIN CURRIE was present at the time of the telephone conversation with her husband. She stated that during their acquaintanceship with the SILVERMANS she and her husband visited them two or three times, but on no occasion did they meet the HISSES at the SILVERMAN home. In fact, she did not consider them compatible and not the type to associate together. At no time during their visits to the SILVERMAN home did she ever recall having seen an Oriental rug of any kind.

Regarding LAUGHLIN CURRIE, Mrs. COHEN stated that she knew very little about him except that he was a member of the "Little Brain Trust" and subsequently a so-called "anonymous secretary to President Roosevelt." She believes that he is a Harvard man and was somewhat of an authority on China. Prior to Mr. FOX's departure to China, he discussed Chinese problems with Mr. CURRIE and she believes he furnished considerable background information of interest to Mr. FOX. Mrs. CURRIE also patronized Mrs. COHEN's bookshop.

Regarding the SILVERMASTERS, Mrs. COHEN stated that they were not close friends of theirs and were not particularly well liked. She knows very little about them, but recalls that they were friends of other individuals mentioned in reference letter.

Regarding SOL ADLER, Mrs. COHEN stated that he was with the Treasury Department and a very brilliant man. At the time of Mr. FOX's assignment to China, ADLER was at the time in the Philippines. FOX requested him to go to China with him and work with him on the Stabilization Board, which he did. He was considered very popular, capable and well-liked by the Chinese.

Kisseloff-10075

Office Memorandum

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. H. B. FLETCHER

FROM : MR. L. L. LAUGHLIN

SUBJECT: JAHAM
PERJURY
ESPIONAGE - R

DATE: June 3, 1949

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

ASAC Belmont of New York called at 9:25 A.M. today with reference to his call yesterday regarding information received by SAAG Donegan from Mr. David Whitehead, Clifton, N.J., who reported that Mrs. James, the wife of the foreman of the petit jury sitting in this case, made a statement that she and her husband believed Hiss to be innocent and further that he would do his best to swing the jury in his direction.

Mr. Belmont stated that Agents of the Newark Office had interviewed David Whitehead and he stated that he was not actually present at the time Mrs. James made remarks attributed to her but that the person he was visiting, Miss Lillian Jaeger, a guest at the St. Francis Health Resort at Denville, N.J., was in Mrs. James' company when the remark was made.

Miss Lillian Jaeger, 60 West 8th Street, NYC, was interviewed. She advised that at approximately 8:00 P.M. on June 1 while conversing in the lobby of the St. Francis Health Resort and in the presence of herself and Mr. and Mrs. John Gaddish, Mrs. James stated that her husband is foreman of the jury in the Hiss case. Miss Jaeger stated that as best she can recall, Mrs. James made the following remark: "If they knew his sympathies they wouldn't have picked him. If it's up to him Hiss will get away with it."

In response to the Agent's question as to whether Mr. James had been in to see Mrs. James since he has been selected as foreman of this jury, Miss Jaeger replied that he had not so far as she knew. Miss Jaeger added, however, that when Mrs. James came to St. Francis on about May 23 a man whose description fits that of Hubert Edgar James, the foreman of this jury, accompanied her.

Miss Jaeger also quoted Mrs. James as saying that Lloyd Paul Stryker (Hiss' lawyer) is a brilliant attorney and would try to prolong this trial.

The records of the St. Francis Health Resort reflect that Mrs. Catherine W. James, whose address is given as 1067 Madison Avenue, NYC, (the same as that of the foreman of the jury in this case) has been a guest at the institution since May 23, 1949. Her nearest relative listed is H. James, 1067 Madison Avenue, NYC. (It is noted that the foreman's first name is Hubert.) The relationship of this individual is not shown but the Sister in charge of records at the Resort believes that H. James is the husband of Mrs. Catherine W. James.

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Mr. Belmont stated that Mr. and Mrs. John Gaddish who, according to Miss Jaeger, were present when Mrs. James made these remarks have not been interviewed because the NY Office desired to limit its inquiries in this case to as few people as possible in order that it might be kept as quiet as possible. Moreover, Judge Kaufman originally requested only that Mr. Whitehead, who reported the information initially, be interviewed and that it be determined if possible if Mrs. Hubert Edgar James actually was at the St. Francis Health Resort at the time this statement allegedly was made.

Mr. Belmont related that this information has already been furnished to SAAG Donegan and it will be brought to the attention of Judge Kaufman, who is presiding in this case, this morning. Mr. Belmont said at this time Messrs. Donegan and Murphy do not know exactly what will happen. Some thought has been given to disqualifying this jury and starting over again. The possibility of double jeopardy might arise under such circumstances. Again, some consideration has been given to pulling James off the jury and filling his place with an alternate but the possibility arises here that James may already have exerted his influence on the other members of the jury with the result that the damage has been done. Again it is entirely possible that James does not reflect his wife's attitude so it is not known exactly what action will be taken by the Government. In any event, Judge Kaufman undoubtedly will talk to James prior to the commencing of today's session of the trial.

Mr. Belmont stated that the Bureau will be kept promptly informed of whatever develops.

✓

X Detroit Institute of Cancer Research

4811 JOHN R STREET
DETROIT 1, MICHIGAN

May 18, 1949

J. Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Rec 74-1333-3141
I wish to thank you for your reply to our inquiry
regarding Dr. W. Ward Pigman.

We appreciate your position in matters of this
sort and understand your inability to answer our questions.
We shall, therefore, try to settle the question of Dr. Pig-
man's loyalty in some other manner.

~~DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE~~

Sincerely yours,

William L. Simpson

William L. ~~Simpson~~, M.D.
Scientific Director

dmh

Ms. A. K. in Red Ink
Ms. Research
J. F. J.
6-17-49

50 JUN 17 1949

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Kisseloff-10080

MAY 28, 1949

SAC, NEW YORK

Wright
~~DEPARTMENT~~

5-1
V.M.

JAHAM. RE BALTIMORE TEL MAY TWENTYSEVEN, NINETEEN FORTYNINE. SIGNED STATEMENT OF CHAMBERS DATED DECEMBER THREE, NINETEEN FORTYEIGHT, WAS FURNISHED TO THE DEPARTMENT DECEMBER FIVE, LAST. BELIEVED TO BE IN POSSESSION OF MR. DONEGAN.

HOOVER

HBF:lfc *JK*

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B48 DEC 16 1949

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Laad
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Candy

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

Kisseloff-10081

51 JUN 13 1949 MAY 28 1949

TELETYPE

13-348 Recd 143

SAC, Milwaukee

May 25, 1949

Director, FBI

AIR MAIL SPECIAL DELIVERY

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ETAL
PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R; INTERNAL SECURITY - R

On April 16, 1949, Mr. Edward McLean, Attorney for Alger Hiss, recovered in Washington, D. C., a Woodstock typewriter, "Model 5N#R230099". This typewriter has been identified by the FBI Laboratory as being the machine which was used to type documents Q-6 through Q-69, known as the "Baltimore" documents or "Chambers" documents.

Investigation by the Chicago Office has revealed that Woodstock typewriters bearing serial numbers between 204,000 and 240,000 were manufactured by the Woodstock Company in 1929. Therefore, it is apparent that the machine 5N/M230099 was manufactured in 1929.

You will recall that Thomas Grady originally advised that he sold Harry Martin a Woodstock typewriter about 1927. It was his recollection that he had applied the commission he received on this sale as part payment for the first insurance policy Martin wrote for him in the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company. He also recalled that at the time of the sale of this typewriter Martin had just resigned as cashier for the general agents of the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company in Philadelphia and started selling insurance for the same company in partnership with Fansler. Grady was reinterviewed by your office on December 13, 1948, at which time he finally decided that the only way he could place the date of this sale was that Martin and Fansler had been selling insurance together for a short time at the time he sold them a typewriter.

G. I. R. - 8

The records of the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company in Milwaukee reflect that Fansler and Martin were associated from approximately July 1, 1927, to sometime in 1930.

The records of the Woodstock Company reflect that Grady worked as a salesman in the Philadelphia Branch Office from December 1st, 1925, until August 9, 1926, and from March 7, 1927, to December 3, 1927.^{2 DEP}

The records at the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company reveal that Grady was employed by that company as an agent in Philadelphia from December 9, 1930, to April, 1932.

RECORDED - 7AUG 74 - 1333-3233

You are requested to interview Thomas Grady to obtain an explanation as to how he could sell a machine which was manufactured in 1929 to the Farnier-Martin partnership in COMMUNICATIONS SECTION. It is also requested that you reinterview Mr. Martin for any explanation he may give of this fact, and also to determine if he can recall selling an insurance policy to Grady, Daff, which time Grady applied his sales commission as Tolson, Davis, Nichols.

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Quinn
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Sean
Mr. Starnes
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

SAC, Chicago (MAY 26 1949) *46*
SAC, New York (Special Delivery)
SAC, Philadelphia (Special Delivery)
SAC, Washington D.C.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

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Kisseloff-10083

SAC, Milwaukee

part payment for the policy. It may be noted that the application on this policy by Grady was dated January 29, 1930, at which time Grady listed his occupation as "salesman for disinfection company".

Page 8 of the report of Special Agent James L. Kirland dated January 11, 1949, at Philadelphia, in instant case reveals that on December 28, 1939, a Woodstock typewriter was purchased by the Tradesmens National Bank, 318 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, for which a Woodstock, #230098, was traded in. The Bank had purchased machine #230098 in September 21, 1932.

The Chicago Office should ascertain from the Woodstock Factory whether machine 5N/N230099 was manufactured immediately after machine #230098. The Chicago Office should use hypothetical serial numbers in the course of the inquiry. That is, whether a typewriter having number 5N/N213087 would have been manufactured immediately after a machine having serial #213086.

Under no circumstances during the course of the above-requested investigation should the fact be disclosed that typewriter bearing serial 5N/N230099 has been identified as the machine which was used to type the "Baltimore" documents. You should give this matter immediate attention.

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Egan _____
Mr. Gurnea _____
Mr. Harbo _____
Mr. Mohr _____
Mr. Pennington _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Tele. Room _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Gandy _____

Mr. Tolson.....
Mr. Clegg.....
Mr. Glavin.....
Mr. Landi.....
Mr. Nichols.....
Mr. Quinn.....
Mr. Tracy.....
Mr. Tamm.....
Mr. Curran.....
Mr. Harbo.....
Mr. Mohr.....
Mr. Pease.....
Mr. Quinn.....
Mr. Nease.....
Mrs. Gandy.....

27

7-19 P

CONF TWO STATIONS

WASHINGTON AND WASHINGTON FIELD 31 FROM NEW YORK

✓ DIRECTOR AND SAC

U R G E N T

R/S

JAHAM, PERJURY, ESPIONAGE-R. SAAG DONEGAN AND AUSA MURPHY HAVE MADE THE FOLLOWING REQUESTS ON THIS OFFICE. THEY DESIRE TO KNOW IF F. E. WEBB THE LABORATORY TECHNICIAN WHO MADE THE IDENTIFICATION OF THE INSLERMAN CAMERA AS BEING THE ONE USED TO PHOTOGRAPH DEVELOPED FILMS /C AND D/

WILL HAVE AVAILABLE AT THE TRIAL OF THIS CASE THE USUAL BLOWN-UP CHARTS TO BE USED IN CONNECTION WITH HIS TESTIMONY. IF THIS HAS NOT BEEN DONE AND IT IS FEASIBLE TO DO SO DONEGAN AND MURPHY REQUESTED THAT SUCH BE DONE. THEY ALSO REQUESTED THAT WEBB REPORT TO ROOM ONE FOUR NAUGHT FOUR, US COURT HOUSE, NINE AM, TUESDAY NEXT. IN ACCORDANCE WITH THEIR REQUEST, THE WFO IS REQUESTED TO IMMEDIATELY FORWARD THE FOLLOWING STATEMENTS...STATEMENT OF ALGER HISS, DATED JUNE TWO, FORTYSEVEN, REFERRED TO ON PAGE FORTY OF REPORT OF SA LUDWIG W.

R. OBERNDORN, DATED FEB. TWO, FORTYNINE, AT WASH., DC, IN INSTANT CASE.

STATEMENT OF MRS. VIRGINIA O. MC INTYRE, SIXTEEN HUNDRED SIXTYEIGHT RECORDED - 116 74-1823-3234
ST., N.W., DATED MAR. ELEVEN, FORTYNINE, STEPHEN WALTER KING BUILDING, DATED MAR. SEVEN, FORTYNINE, SENTELL CHEEFENS, TWO NAUGHT TWO TWO COLUMBIA ROAD, N.W., DATED MARCH EIGHTEEN, FORTYNINE, AT

END PAGE ONE

Webb & Fechner & Parsons
advised 5-27-49 L.F. Kisseloff-10085

PAGE TWO

WASHINGTON, D.C. , MRS. KATHLEEN GOOSBY, FIVE NAUGHT NINE FLORIDA AVENUE, N.W., MRS. CORA MC COLLUM, THREE SIX ONE EIGHT S STREET, N.W., MRS. ELIZA GREEN, THREE FIVE THREE FOUR S STREET, N.W., MRS. ROBERT BOWIE, THREE FIVE ONE ONE S STREET, N.W., CHARLES E. FRIZZELL, SIX ONE NAUGHT NAUGHT MAC ARTHUR BOULEVARD, BROOKMONT, MONTGOMERY, MARYLAND, ALSO THE STATEMENT OBTAINED FROM HENRY JULIAN WADLEIGH WHEN HE WAS INITIALLY INTERVIEWED BY THE WFO AND ANY OTHER STATEMENTS HE MAY HAVE MADE SINCE THAT TIME. THERE SHOULD ALSO BE FORWARDED ALL OF THE STATEMENTS OBTAINED BY THE WFO IN THE INTERVIEWS WITH THE VARIOUS MEMBERS OF THE CLAUDIA CATLETT FAMILY. (REFERENCE MADE TO FBI LAB REPORT DATED MARCH SIXTEEN, FORTYNINE, LAB NO. D-NINE SIX NAUGHT EIGHT TWO-BU WHICH IS CONCERNED WITH THE EXAMINATION OF A SELECTIVE SERVICE QUESTIONNAIRE AND SUPPLEMENTIVE QUESTIONNAIRE /K SEVEN THREE ONE AND K SEVEN THREE TWO/. IT IS REQUESTED THAT PHOTOGRAPHIC COPIES OF THESE DOCUMENTS BE FORWARDED IMMEDIATELY.

HOLD PLS

cc: Mrs. Fletcher

TWO COPIES
WFO

Called Laboratory
M. J. Scheidt

SCHEIDT

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TECHNICAL LABORATORY

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF JUSTICE

Kisseloff-10087

SAC, New York

May 28, 1949

Director, FBI

JAHAW, PIRACY, ESPIONAGE - R

Reurtel May 27, 1949. The photographs of the Selective Service Questionnaire and the Supplementary Questionnaire described in Laboratory report #D-95032 BY, dated March 16, 1949 as K731 and K732 are transmitted herewith.

Enclosure - REGISTERED MAIL - SPECIAL DELIVERY

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COMMUNICATIONS SECTION, FBI BUREAU, WASHINGTON, D. C.

MAILED 16

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RECEIVED
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

REGULAR

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

497002
MSB Section

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JUN - 3 1949

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DIRECTOR AND SAC URGENT

ATTN ASST DIR. E. J. CONNELLEY

Mr. Tolson.....
Mr. Clegg.....
Mr. Glavin.....
Mr. Mohr.....
Mr. Nease.....
Mr. Rosen.....
Mr. Tracy.....
Mr. Egan.....
Mr. Gorman.....
Mr. Harbo.....
Mr. McMurtry.....
Mr. P. Manning.....
Mr. Quinn-Tarman.....
Mr. Nease.....
Miss Gandy.....

①

JAHAM. THE FOLLOWING IS A SUMMARY OF MORNING SESSION, JUNE THREE, OF HISS PERJURY TRIAL. COURT CONVENED AT ELEVEN FORTYFIVE AM AND CHAMBERS RESUMED STAND UNDER CROSS EXAMINATION BY STRYKER. TESTIFIED HE HAD DESCRIBED COMMUNIST PARTY UNDER OATH AT VARIOUS TIMES, THAT HE HAS SAID AMERICAN CP IS INTEGRAL PART OF INTERNATIONAL CP, AND LATTER EXISTED FOR SPECIFIC PURPOSE OF OVERTHROWING US GOVERNMENT BY ANY MEANS. ALSO THAT PERSONS WHO JOINED PARTY MUST OBEY IN ALL RESPECTS AND ANSWERED YES WHEN ASKED IF EVERY COMMUNIST WAS A POTENTIAL SPY, SABOTEUR, AND ENEMY OF US. FURTHER THAT DISLOYALTY TO US WAS CP PRINCIPLE AND THAT HE FORMERLY SUBSCRIBED TO SUCH VIEWS. UNDERSTOOD COMMUNISM MEANS SLAVERY OF HUMAN BEINGS AND THAT HE BEGAN TO REALIZE THE TRUTH OF THAT STATEMENT WHEN HE COMMENCED DELIBERATIONS WHICH LED TO HIS BREAK FROM CP IN APRIL, NINETEEN THIRTYEIGHT. STATED HE COULD NOT ANSWER YES OR NO WHEN ASKED IF CP WAS DEDICATED TO WIPE OUT OF RELIGION AND STRYKER THEN REFERRED TO PAGE FIVE SEVEN THREE OF HCUA RECORD AND READ SEVERAL QUESTIONS BY CONGRESSMAN RANKIN AND CHAMBERS ANSWERS THERETO, WHICH BROUGHT OUT THAT CHAMBERS HAD SAID COMMUNISM DID WANT TO WIPE OUT RELIGION. ALSO THAT HE HAD STATED PUBLICLY NO WELL DEVELOPED COMMUNIST

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WOULD HESITATE TO LIE FOR CP, THAT HE HAD BEEN AN ENEMY AND TRAITOR FOR THE FOURTEEN YEARS OF HIS CP MEMBERSHIP, AND WAS THEN ASKED IF HE ENTERTAINED CP VIEW ON RELIGION. SAID HE DID DURING HIS MEMBERSHIP AND THEN AT STRYKER-S REQUEST HE READ ALOUD "THE PLAY FOR PUPPETS" WHICH HE WROTE IN NINETEEN TWENTYTWO, AND WHICH WAS INTRODUCED INTO EVIDENCE JUNE TWO LAST BY DEFENSE AS AN EXHIBIT. ADMITTED IT WAS OFFENSIVE TO CHRISTIANS AND THAT IT REPRESENTED HIS FORMER VIEWS ON RELIGION. DENIED HE LEFT COLUMBIA U. AS DIRECT RESULT THEREOF, BUT SAID IT WAS INDIRECT, AND DENIED KNOWLEDGE OF AN ORDER ISSUED BY DEAN HERBERT HAWKES OF COLUMBIA IN NINETEEN TWENTYSEVEN THAT HE WAS NOT TO BE ALLOWED TO RE-ENROLL THERE. A LETTER WRITTEN BY DEAN HAWKES TO THAT EFFECT WAS THEN OFFERED AND MARKED FOR IDENTIFICATION. STRYKER THEN EXAMINED CHAMBERS ABOUT LATTER-S VIEWS ON MARRIAGE AND CHAMBERS ADMITTED CP REGARDED MARRIAGE AS BOURGEOIS AND THAT IT WANTED PERSONS TO LIVE OUTSIDE OF LEGAL MATRIMONY. ADMITTED HE LIVED IN A DIVE IN NEW ORLEANS, BUT DENIED HE LIVED THERE WITH PROSTITUTE NAMED "ONE-EYED ANNIE". ADMITTED HE LIVED WITH IDA DALES ABOUT ONE YEAR, DENIED SHE WAS PROSTITUTE. ADMITTED SHE LIVED WITH HIM IN HIS MOTHER-S HOME AND THAT HE HAD TESTIFIED PREVIOUSLY THAT HIS MOTHER CONSENTED THERETO BECAUSE SHE DID NOT WANT TO LOSE ANOTHER SON AFTER ALREADY LOSING

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ONE. STRYKER THEN BROUGHT OUT FROM CHAMBERS THAT LATTER-S BROTHER RICHARD HAD ASKED HIM TO ENTER SUICIDE PACT AND THAT RICHARD HAD COMMITTED SUICIDE BY ILLUMINATING GAS. COURT SUSTAINED OBJECTION TO STRYKER-S QUESTION AS TO WHETHER IT WAS NOT A LOW-DOWN TRICK FOR CHAMBERS TO BRING ~~IDA~~ DALES INTO MOTHER-S HOME. STRYKER RENEWED QUESTIONING ABOUT CHAMBERS JOINING CP IN NINETEEN TWENTYFOUR AND THAT SUCH CONSTITUTED VOLUNTARY JOINING OF A CRIMINAL CONSPIRACY, AND CHAMBERS ADMITTED HE WOULD HAVE LIED UNDER OATH IF NECESSARY DURING PERIOD NINETEEN TWENTYFOUR TO THIRTYEIGHT. STATED HE HAD DEFINITELY REFORMED AND RECANTED AND THAT SUCH REFORMATION TOOK FINAL FORM IN APRIL, NINETEEN THIRTYEIGHT, AFTER WHICH HE REGARDED AN OATH AS OTHER DECENT, GODFEARING ETHICAL PERSONS DO. HE WAS THEN REMINDED OF HIS EARLIER TESTIMONY THAT WHILE EDITOR OF "DAILY WORKER" FROM NINETEEN TWENTYSEVEN TO TWENTYNINE THAT HE HAD CLASS-ANGLED NEWS STORIES FROM NY TIMES AND COURT SUSTAINED OBJECTION AS TO WHETHER SUCH NEWS WAS STOLEN. CHAMBERS REMARKED THAT WHILE WITH TIME MAGAZINE HE ALSO TOOK MATERIAL FROM NY TIMES, AND UNDERSTOOD ALL NEWS PUBLICATIONS FOLLOW THAT PRACTICE. HE WAS THEN EXAMINED RATHER EXHAUSTIVELY ~~ON~~ USE OF FALSE NAMES AT VARIOUS TIMES. ADMITTED HE WORKED ON WASHINGTON STREET RAILWAY JOB AS CHARLES ADAMS, LATER TOOK NAME OF CHARLES WHITTAKER, ARTHUR DWYER, AND LLOYD

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INTERNAL SECURITY

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CANTWELL, AND ADMITTED THAT HE HAD USED SUCH NAMES FOR PURPOSE OF DECEPTION. HE WAS THEN ASKED DETAILS OF HIS INCOME FROM NINETEEN TWENTY FOUR TO THIRTYEIGHT AND TESTIFIED HE DID TRANSLATING WORK, BUT DID NOT FILE AN INCOME TAX RETURN FOR THOSE YEARS. TESTIFIED HE FIRST RECEIVED TEN DOLLARS WEEKLY SALARY FROM CP AND LATER WAS RAISED TO ONE HUNDRED SIXTY FIVE DOLLARS PER MONTH, PLUS REIMBURSEMENT FOR EXPENSES SUCH AS RENT, SICKNESS, TRAVEL AND ENTERTAINMENT, TO EXTENT OF TWO HUNDRED OR THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS PER MONTH, BUT FILED NO INCOME TAX RETURNS SO SHOWING. HE WAS THEN ASKED IF AFTER REPENTANCE DID HE DESIRE TO HELP HIS COUNTRY AND ANSWERED YES. TALKED TO A MR. ~~SOLOW~~ IN SEPTEMBER NINETEEN THIRTYNINE SEVERAL TIMES, ASKED HIM ABOUT MARKETING IN A LITERARY WAY HIS KNOWLEDGE OF HIS FORMER COMMUNIST ASSOCIATES, AND SOLOW PUT HIM IN TOUCH WITH ISAAC DON ~~LEVINE~~ AND SHOWED LATTER A MANUSCRIPT. SAID YES WHEN ASKED IF HE WANTED TO TALK TO FDR AND SAID HE WAS REFERRED TO BERLE AND DID TALK TO BERLE IN SEPTEMBER, NINETEEN THIRTYNINE. ADMITTED HE DID NOT MENTION BYKOV TO BERLE AND THAT HE DID NOT TELL BERLE ABOUT THE ALLEGED CONSPIRACY WITH HISS WHEREBY LATTER WAS TO GET OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS. ADMITTED HE HAD NOT TOLD WHOLE TRUTH BEFORE HCUA IN AUGUST, NINETEEN FORTYEIGHT. TESTIFIED HE KNEW BERLE WAS INTELLIGENCE MAN FOR FDR IN SEPTEMBER, THIRTYNINE

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U. S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

Kisseloff-10097

AND ADMITTED HE DID NOT GIVE HIM ALL THE FACTS BUT SAID NO WHEN ASKED IF REASON FOR NOT TELLING BERLE ABOUT BYKOV WAS THAT STORY WAS NOT TRUE. STRYKER THEN READ QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS FROM PAGE SEVEN FOUR TWO OF BALTIMORE PRE-TRIAL EXAMINATION AS TO CHAMBERS TESTIMONY RE BERLE CONVERSATION. ADMITTED HE HAD TALKED TO RAY MURPHY, SECURITY OFFICER OF STATE DEPARTMENT, TWICE IN NINETEEN FORTYFOUR OR FORTYFIVE, AND ADMITTED HE DID NOT MENTION BYKOV TO MURPHY, NOR DID HE MENTION ALLEGED RECEIPT OF DOCUMENTS FROM HISS. WAS ASKED ABOUT STATEMENTS HE GAVE FBI AND SAID HE HAD GIVEN THREE SIGNED STATEMENTS, FIRST HAVING BEEN GIVEN TO BALTIMORE AGENTS DECEMBER THREE LAST, AND TWO SUBSEQUENTLY TO NYC AGENTS. ADMITTED HE HAD TESTIFIED BEFORE GJ IN OCTOBER, FORTYEIGHT, AND HAD BEEN ASKED ABOUT ESPIONAGE, AND STRYKER THEN READ QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS FROM PAGE ONE THREE SEVEN SEVEN OF PRE-TRIAL DEPOSITION, WHICH CONCERNED ANSWERS CHAMBERS MADE THEN ABOUT HIS PREVIOUS GJ TESTIMONY. ADMITTED HE HAD ANSWERED THAT HE HAD NO DIRECT KNOWLEDGE OF ESPIONAGE WHEN ASKED ABOUT IT BY GJ. AT THIS POINT COURT RECESSED UNTIL TEN THIRTY AM JUNE SIX NEXT. CHAMBERS APPEARED TO BE HANDLING HIMSELF VERY WELL UNDER CROSS EXAMINATION.

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EDWARD MURROW'S TELETYPE
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JUN 1 1949

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson.....
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd.....
Mr. Nichols.....
Mr. Wilson
Mr. V.
Mr. Tamm.....
Mr. Pendleton.....
Mr. Quinn Tamm.....
Mr. Nease.....
Miss Gandy.....

PG

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R.P. [Signature]

WASH FROM NEW YORK

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O JAHAM. ATTENTION FBI LABORATORY. IF NOT ALREADY ENLARGED,
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M. P. [Signature]

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FBI - LOS ANGELES

12 25 1949
FBI - LOS ANGELES
COMMUNICATIONS DIVISION

Kisseloff-10101

65179/DMH/LRP/cc

SAC, New York

June 1, 1949

107
Director, FBI

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was, et al
PERJURY, ESPIONAGE - R
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

~~SECRET~~

The Bureau requested its source in Mexico by letter dated May 5, 1949, to interview John Theodore Herrmann. This source has advised that contact was established with John Herrmann with difficulty. On May 24, when the interview with Herrmann was to take place his wife telephonically advised that he was in bed with a perforated ulcer, and under Doctor's orders could not be interviewed. She furnished his address as that of a small clinic operated by Dr. Jose Espinosa. The Bureau has been requested to advise if the previous history of Herrmann reflects that he is a bona fide invalid.

~~SECRET~~

A report of Special Agent, Ludwig W. R. Oberndorf dated March 16, 1949, at Washington, D. C. instant case reflects on page six that the files of the United States Coast Guard, located at Washington, D.C., revealed that John Theodore Herrmann was promoted to full Lieutenant in the United States Coast Guard Reserves on October 7, 1948, at which time he signed an oath that he had not been drawing disability compensation. Herrmann took a physical examination at Curtis Bay, Maryland in October 1948, to qualify him for the promotion to full Lieutenant.

You are requested to interview Mrs. Florence Tate immediately, to ascertain if she has any information concerning the health of Herrmann in the past, whether she has been in receipt of word from her daughter reflecting that Herrmann is presently confined with a perforated ulcer. You will recall that she is Herrmann's mother-in-law, who resides at 305 Eighth Avenue, Apartment C VI, Brooklyn, New York. Mrs. Tate was last contacted by your office on April 13, 1949.

ASB:gmu

RECORDED

174-1333-3237
F B I
44 JUN 7 1949
RECEIVED
READING ROOM
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Lead
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Fann
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 9
★ JUN 2 1949 P.M.

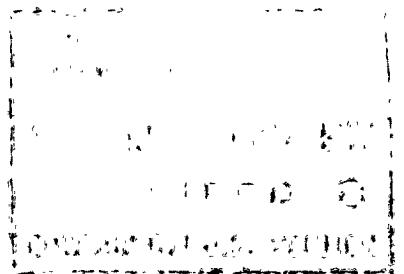
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

~~SECRET~~

ASB

Classified by 2355 w/2/MAR 1/25/72
Exempt from GDS Category 3
Date of Declassification Indefinite

Kisseloff-10102



JUN 2 1968
RECEIVED-MAIL ROOM
F B I
U. S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

Kisseloff-10103

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI
 FROM : GUY HOTTEL, SAC, Washington Field
 SUBJECT: JAHAM
 ESPIONAGE-R

DATE: May 16, 1949

99641

Att: FBI LABORATORY

Investigation has disclosed the following from witnesses interviewed in the past few days regarding a Woodstock typewriter which ALGER HISS' attorneys have located in Washington, D. C. It might be noted that in the case of the witnesses CATIETT, they had previously been interviewed by Washington Field Office Agents and denied having any information such as that which they have recently furnished to the HISS attorney and now to Washington Field Office.

CLAUDIE CATIETT, a former maid of HISS, states that HISS or his wife gave her many articles of furniture and household goods when she was working for them. They gave her son RAYMOND, aka Mike, an old typewriter in about 1936. RAYMOND later gave this typewriter to his sister BURNETTA who was living with some people at 1127 48th Place, N. W. One of the people living at this address was VERNON MARLOW, stepson of the owner.

In 1945, according to VERNON MARLOW, he was evicted from the home at 48th Place and had some of the furniture that belonged to him moved by a Mr. LOCKEY of the 700 block of Kenilworth Avenue, N. E. MARLOW says he recalls BURNETTA had an old typewriter in about 1934 which he thinks was painted green and was an Underwood. BERTHA HALL, sister-in-law of IRA LOCKEY, 722 Kenilworth Avenue, N. E., advised that in about 1945 LOCKEY moved furniture for VERNON MARLOW. MARLOW couldn't pay and told LOCKEY he could have some of the 'junk' that he moved. In the junk, was a typewriter. Apparently LOCKEY later loaned the typewriter to an unknown individual but retrieved it about three or four weeks ago and made it available to attorneys for HISS. HALL says the typewriter is an old model Woodstock and the keys stick together. She does not know if the typewriter produced for the HISS attorneys by LOCKEY is the same as the one procured from MARLOW and traceable by the above chain to HISS. After LOCKEY had obtained the typewriter from MARLOW in about 1945 HALL typed up in one-finger fashion a prayer which she then pasted on her bureau. She has made this prayer available, and it is being transmitted herewith to the FBI Laboratory. The specimen is in all "caps" and begins "Dear God please....." and concludes ".....speak no guile."

It is requested that FBI Laboratory compare this specimen with specimens Q4 through Q69 of instant case and advise if identical.

CWP:FO
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 recc'd 6/16/49 - 533-
 cc: New York

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EX-109

Kisseloff-10104

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S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

Kisseloff-10105

SAC, New York City.

June 6, 1949

Director, FBI

105
JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, with aliases; et al.
Perjury; Espionage - R;
Internal Security - R.

Reference is made to New York teletype dated April 15, 1949 which advised that Morris Asimow is presently located on Biak Island, Dutch East Indies, and will not return to the United States until at least February, 1950.

Since the Bureau does not have any sources in the Dutch East Indies a re-interview of Asimow is impossible until he returns to the United States.

cc Los Angeles

FLJ:bgw

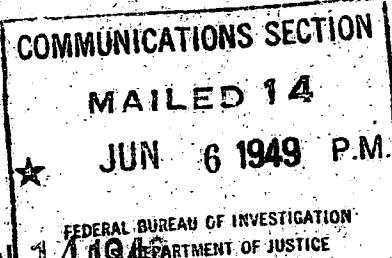
bgw

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174-1333-3239
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44 JUN 8 1949

EX-1

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurria
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy



53 JUN 1 1949

RECEIVED MAIL ROOM
JUN 8 1949
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Kisseloff-10.106

ON 6 3 27 PM '68
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FBI
S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

Kisseloff-10107

Mr. Alexander M. Campbell
Assistant Attorney General
Director, FBI

May 27, 1949

Attention: Mr. Raymond P. Sheary

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was., et al
PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - K; INTERNAL SECURITY - R

There are attached hereto copies of the following reports
in this matter:

Report of Special Agent Wesley A. Anderson dated
May 16, 1949, at Chicago, Illinois;

Report of Special Agent Philip H. Wilson, dated
May 19, 1949, at Washington, D. C.;

Report of Special Agent Francis D. O'Brien dated May
20, 1949, at Boston, Massachusetts;

Report of Special Agent Joe M. Pearson dated May
21, 1949, at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania; *G. I. R. - 8*

Report of Special Agent Mahlon F. Collier dated May
23, 1949, at Detroit, Michigan;

Report of Special Agent Lambert G. Zander dated May
26, 1949, at Washington, D. C.

Copies of these reports have been made available to
Messrs. Donegan and Murphy in New York City.

Attachment

RECORDED - 100

May 27, 1949

3240

FLJ:mdd

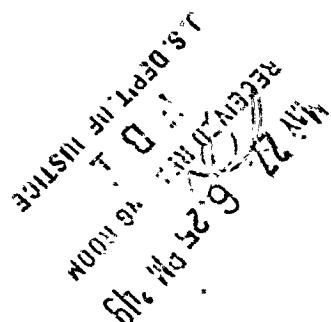
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAILED 3

MAY 27 1949 P.M.

FBI - BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE



Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Shreve
Mr. Larbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

6/1 JUN 1 1949

Kisseloff-10108

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Kisseloff-10109

SERVICE UNIT

F-19a

SEARCH SLIP

Supervisor Jones Room 1647

Subj: CATLETT, Burnetta

Exact Spelling

Searchers ---

All References

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Subversive Ref

Date _____

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Restricted to Locality of

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64-330-211-686

62-39749-21

Kisseloff-10110

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SERVICE UNIT

F-19a

SEARCH SLI

Supervisor Jones

Room 1647

Subj: CATLETT, James

Exact Spelling Searchers
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W. H. C. 1900

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6. *U. S. Fish Commission*, *Report*, 1874, p. 10.

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SEARCH SLIP

F-19a

Supervisor W. J. Clegg Room 167

Subj: John, Tom, and Bill

Exact Spelling
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Date 9-17-66

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SEARCH-SLI

Supervisor JonesRoom 1647Subj: CATLETT, PERRY M.Exact Spelling

Searchers

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Initial

Subversive Ref

Date

Main FileRestricted to Locality ofFILE NUMBERSERIALSX5 12991Catlett, Paul26-83883-1Catlett, Paul Leftwich26-110878Catlett, Mrs. Perry L.74-1333-2653 p.13Catlett, Perry Louis67-79769Catlett, Mrs. Perry Murphy21-4-38089Catlett, Pete16-97209Catlett, PhilCatlett, Pat15-12991-180NR

Kisseloff-10113

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SERVICE UNIT

F-19a

SEARCH SLIP

Supervisor Jones Room 1647Subj: CATLETT, RaymondExact Spelling

Searchers

xx All ReferencesInitial SINSubversive RefDate 5/22/69Main FileRestricted to Locality ofFILE NUMBERSERIALS72-3041Catlett, R. M.47-1872712Catlett, Ralph26-551703100-140085-1794Catlett, Ray Henry32-15003466Catlett, Raymond9-1-1945-3Catlett, Raymond E.12-1-4-301492

Kisseloff-10114

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SERVICE UNIT

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SEARCH SLIDES

Supervisor Jones Room 1647

Subj: FISHER, Burnett

Exact Spelling

Searchers

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Digitized by srujanika@gmail.com

Kisseloff-10115

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F-19a

SEARCH SLIDES

Supervisor Jones Room 1647

Subj: MARLOW, John F.

Exact Spelling

Searchers —

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Date: _____

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SERVICE UNIT

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SEARCH SLIM

Supervisor Jones Room 1647

Sub.j: MARLOW, Vernon F.

Exact Spelling

Searchers

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SEARCH SLIP

Supervisor

Room

Subj:

Exact Spelling

Searchers -

All References

Initial _____

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Date _____

Main File

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FILE NUMBER

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SERVICE UNIT
SEARCH SLIP

F-19a

Supervisor

Room 161

Subj: John G. Edwards

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SEARCH SLIP

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Supervisor _____ Room #

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 All References Initial _____
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John C. H. Stagg

ANSWER The answer is 1000. The first two digits of the product are 10.

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Journal of Health Politics, Policy and Law, Vol. 35, No. 3, June 2010
DOI 10.1215/03616878-35-3 © 2010 by The University of Chicago

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F-19A

SEARCH SLIP

Supervisor _____

Room _____

Subj: _____

Exact Spelling

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All References

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Subversive Ref

Date _____

Main File

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FILE NUMBER

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Kisseloff-10121

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My
SAC, Washington Field Office

May 26, 1949

Director, FBI

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, and, et al
PURJURY, ESPIONAGE - R, INTERNAL SECURITY - R

Reference is made to Washington Field Office letter dated May 16, 1949, and to the report of Special Agent John E. Howard, Washington, D. C., dated May 18, 1949, which reported the circumstances surrounding the recent recovery of a Woodstock typewriter by the defense attorneys in this case.

The files of the Bureau fail to reflect any identifiable record concerning the following negroes who had possession of the recovered typewriter in Washington, D. C.:

Perry Murphy Cutlett, Jr., was, "Pete" Cutlett
James Ralph Cutlett, wa., "Duck" Cutlett
Raymond Sylvester Cutlett, wa., "Willie" Cutlett
Burnette Cutlett Fisher
John P. Marlow
Vernon Marlow

The New York Office should furnish this information to Messrs. Donegan and Murphy in New York City.

cc - New York

FLJ:sofm

fm

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74-1333-3244
F B I
44 JUN 1 1949

INDEXED - 100

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Team
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 13
★ MAY 26 1949 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

60 JUN 1 1949

Kisseloff-10122

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

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WASH AND WASH FIELD 37 AND LOS ANGELES 4 FROM NEW YORK 20 9-29 PM
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JAHAM, PERJURY, ESPIONAGE - R, IS - R. VLADIMIR DE SVESHNIKOFF OBSERVED CRANE WAITING TO TESTIFY PRIOR TO DE SVESHNIKOFF-S APPEARANCE BEFORE GJ ON APRIL NINETEEN. DE SVESHNIKOFF THEN, BEFORE GJ, SDNY, ADVISED HE HAD FURTHER INFO TO TELL FBI AND WOULD TELL ALL HE KNEW. SAAG T. J. DONEGAN THEN EXCUSED DE SVESHNIKOFF FROM GJ, AND DE SVESHNIKOFF INTERVIEWED BY BUREAU AGENTS. THEREUPON WILLIAM EDWARD CRANE TESTIFIED BEFORE GJ ON APRIL NINETEEN AND GAVE SUBSTANTIALLY SAME INFO AS CRANE HAD PREVIOUSLY SUPPLIED TO LOS ANGELES AGENTS. IN ADDITION CRANE HIMSELF ADVISED THAT WHILE HE WAS IN GJ HE RECALLED THAT QUOTE BILL UNQUOTE HAD INTRODUCED HIM TO DE SVESHNIKOFF AND OTHER CZARIST RUSSIAN ~~RECORDED~~ FIRST IN NYC IN WINTER TIME AND CRANE SAYS THAT FROM THIS QUOTE BILL UNQUOTE WAS APPARENTLY LEADER OF APPARATUS WINTER OF THIRTYFIVE DASH THIRTYSIX SINCE CRANE HAD NOT BEEN IN NYC DURING WINTER TIME PRIOR TO WINTER THIRTYFIVE DASH THIRTYSIX CRANE SAYS HE ADVISED GJ, AND THIS WOULD CONFORM TO CHAMBERS PREVIOUS INFO THAT QUOTE BILL UNQUOTE WAS LEADER OF APPARATUS DURING END OF NINETEEN THIRTYFIVE AND EARLY THIRTYSIX.

END PAGE ONE

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U. S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

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Kisseloff-10124

PAGE TWO

CRANE-S TESTIMONY WAS COMPLETED BEFORE GJ ON APRIL NINETEEN AND CRANE HAS DEPARTED FOR LOS ANGELES. DE SVESHNIKOFF ON INTERVIEW BY BUREAU AGENTS SAID THAT ABOUT NINETEEN TWENTYFOUR DASH TWENTYFIVE HE MET PETER EFINOVICH STEPANOFF IN NYC. THEREAFTER STEPANOFF ASKED HIM TO SECURE ANY INDUSTRIAL OR MILITARY PATENTS AND ANY MILITARY BOOKS OR JOURNALS AND TURN SAME OVER TO STEPANOFF SO STEPANOFF COULD FURNISH SAME TO RUSSIAN GOVERNMENT TO ASSIST THE RUSSIAN GOVERNMENT IN AIDING THE POOR PEASANTS THERE. DE SVESHNIKOFF SAID HE AGREED TO THIS AFTER BEING TOLD HE WOULD RECEIVE PAYMENTS FOR SAME AND AT THAT TIME STARTED TURNING OVER SAID PATENTS AND MILITARY BOOKS AND JOURNALS TO STEPANOFF AT STEPANOFF-S OFFICE SOMEWHERE ON BROADWAY IN NYC. WITHIN A SHORT TIME STEPANOFF INTRODUCED DE SVESHNIKOFF TO OTHER MEN WHO ACTED AS COURIERS FOR THIS APPARATUS IN MEETING DE SVESHNIKOFF, SECURING SAID MATERIAL FROM DE SVESHNIKOFF AND UPON RECEIPT OF SAME PAYING DE SVESHNIKOFF, SUMS RANGING FROM ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS TO AS LOW AS TWENTYFIVE DOLLARS. DE SVESHNIKOFF CONTINUED OPERATIONS OF THIS NATURE FOR APPARATUS FROM NINETEEN TWENTYFOUR DASH TWENTYFIVE TO AUGUST, TWENTYEIGHT, WHEN HE WENT TO CAVITE, PHILLIPINE ISLANDS IN EMPLOY OF U.S. NAVY. SAYS DID NOT WORK FOR APPARATUS THEREAFTER UNTIL THIS JOB WITH U.S. NAVY AND A SUBSEQUENT JOB WITH ELECTRIC FURNACE ABRASIVE PRODUCERS TERMINATED END OF JUNE NINETEEN THIRTYONE. THEN DE SVESHNIKOFF RESUMED SIMILAR

END PAGE TWO

PAGE THREE

OPERATIONS, SECURING INDUSTRIAL AND MILITARY PATENTS AND MILITARY BOOKS AND JOURNALS AND TURNING THIS MATERIAL OVER TO UNKNOWN COURIERS ACTING FOR APPARATUS. SAYS CANNOT RECALL HOW HE WAS RECONTACTED TO GO INTO THIS WORK AGAIN ALTHOUGH HE BELIEVES STEPANOFF HAD ALREADY GONE TO RUSSIA AND THINKS STEPANOFF NEVER RETURNED TO UNITED STATES. DE SVESHNIKOFF SAYS HE CONTINUED THESE OPERATIONS FOR THE APPARATUS FROM SUMMER THIRTYONE UNTIL END OF THIRTYEIGHT OR EARLY THIRTYNINE, RECEIVING PAYMENTS UPON DELIVERY OF ANY MATERIAL, AND KNOWING THIS MATERIAL WAS TO GO TO RUSSIAN GOVERNMENT ALL THIS TIME. SAYS JOHN J. MATWIN MAY HAVE SHARED STEPANOFF-S OFFICE IN NYC WITH STEPANOFF AT SOMETIME PRIOR TO NINETEEN TWENTYEIGHT. HAS RECOLLECTION THAT MATWIN TOOK OVER STEPANOFF-S OFFICE WHEN STEPANOFF RETURNED TO RUSSIA, AND THAT LATER MATWIN MOVED HIS OFFICE TO ONE ONE THREE THREE BROADWAY, NYC. RECALLS THAT AT SOME TIME DURING DE SVESHNIKOFF-S OPERATIONS FOR APPARATUS MATWIN ASKED HIM TO SECURE INDUSTRIAL PATENTS AND MILITARY BOOKS FOR MATWIN BUT DE SVESHNIKOFF THINKS THAT THIS WORK HE DID FOR MATWIN WAS SEPARATE FROM HIS WORK FOR APPARATUS, BUT SAYS CANNOT STATE SO DEFINITELY. RECALLS TURNING OVER SUCH MATERIAL TO MATWIN, AT MATWIN-S REQUEST IN WASHINGTON, DC, AND ALSO AT MATWIN- S OFFICE IN NY AND ASSUMED AT THE TIME THAT THIS MATERIAL GIVEN TO MATWIN WAS ALSO TO GO TO RUSSIAN GOVERNMENT. RECEIVED PAYMENTS FROM MATWIN FOR SUCH MATERIAL. BELIEVES DEALINGS WITH MATWIN OCCURRED SHORTLY

END PAGE THREE

PAGE FOUR

BEFORE DE SVESHNIKOFF SAILED FOR RUSSIA IN JULY NINETEEN THIRTYFOUR AND CONTINUED FOR AWHILE AFTER DE SVESHNIKOFF RETURNED TO U.S. ABOUT SEPT., NINETEEN THIRTYFOUR. SAYS DEALINGS WITH MATWIN WERE NOT A CONTINUING OPERATION BUT OCCURRED ONLY WHEN MATWIN SPECIFICALLY ASKED HIM TO SECURE CERTAIN MATERIAL. ABOUT END OF THIRTYFIVE OR BEGINNING OF THIRTYSIX APPARATUS ASKED DE SVESHNIKOFF TO SECURE INFO ABOUT MILITARY ARMAMENTS OF THE JAPANESE ARMY. DE SVESHNIKOFF ATTEMPTED TO HAVE A MAJOR HUNT SECURE SUCH INFO BUT SAYS HUNT TOLD HIM THAT HUNT GOT INTO TROUBLE TRYING TO SECURE THIS INFO FROM WAR DEPT. AND COULD NOT SECURE SAME, WHEREUPON DE SVESHNIKOFF DROPPED THIS. SAYS MAJOR HUNT ABOUT THIS TIME DID SECURE SOME MILITARY BOOKS BELIEVED FROM WAR DEPT. AND TURNED SAME OVER TO DE SVESHNIKOFF KNOWING THIS MATERIAL WAS GOING ~~TO~~ TO RUSSIAN GOVERNMENT. DE SVESHNIKOFF SAYS HE SPLIT PAYMENTS FROM THE APPARATUS WITH MAJOR HUNT WHEN HUNT SECURED SAID MATERIAL. UNABLE TO RECALL FIRST NAME OR DESCRIPTION OF MAJOR HUNT BUT SAYS HUNT WAS RETIRED U.S. ARMY OFFICER, FIRST WORLD WAR, WHO RESIDED AT THAT TIME IN APARTMENT HOUSE ON H STREET BETWEEN SEVENTEENTH AND CONN. AVE., OPPOSITE TRANSPORTATION BUILDING, WASHINGTON, DC. SAYS THIS APARTMENT HOUSE HAS SINCE BEEN TORN DOWN. ADVISED ONLY HAD A FEW SUCH DEALINGS WITH MAJOR HUNT. DE SVESHNIKOFF TURNED OVER MATERIAL TO UNKNOWN COURIER FROM APPARATUS ABOUT TWICE A MONTH EXCEPT FOR ABOUT TWO PERIODS OF SEVERAL MONTHS WHEN APPARATUS WOULD NOT DEAL WITH DE SVESHNIKOFF, DELIVERED HIS MATERIAL TO THESE COURIERS AT PRE-ARRANGED MEETINGS MAINLY ON STREETS IN NYC, ON SOME OCCASIONS IN WASHINGTON, DC, ON AT LEAST

END PAGE FOUR

PAGE FIVE

TWO OCCASIONS IN PHILA AND AT LEAST ONCE IN BALTO. COULD NOT RECALL NAMES OR DESCRIPTIONS OF ANY OF THESE COURIERS OR ANY INDIVIDUALS IN APPARATUS EXCEPT MATWIN, STEPANOFF AND MAJOR HUNT. ON CONFRONTATION WITH CRANE, DE SVESHNIKOFF SAYS HE DID TURN SIMILAR MATERIAL MAINLY MILITARY BOOKS AND JOURNALS OVER TO CRANE FOR THE APPARATUS AND RECEIVED PAYMENTS FROM CRANE FOR THE SAME, BUT DOES NOT RECALL ABOUT WHAT YEARS HE DID THIS. CRANE DEFINITELY IDENTIFIES DE SVESHNIKOFF AS RUSSIAN NUMBER TWO WITH WHOM CRANE DEALT IN APPARATUS. DE SVESHNIKOFF CANNOT RECALL ANY OF LEADERS IN APPARATUS AND SAYS HE CANNOT RECALL ANYONE ANSWERING DESCRIPTIONS OF COL. BYKOV OR QUOTE BILL UNQUOTE. ABOUT END OF THIRTYEIGHT OR EARLY THIRTYNINE COURIER FOR APPARATUS TOLD DE SVESHNIKOFF THAT QUOTE WE ARE AGOING BACK TO RUSSIA UNQUOTE AND DE SVESHNIKOFF SAYS THAT HE ASSUMED THAT ALL OPERATIONS OF APPARATUS TERMINATED AND ADVISES, HE HIMSELF TRANSMITTED NO INFO THEREAFTER TO ANYONE. SAYS SECURED INDUSTRIAL AND MILITARY PATENTS FROM U.S. PATENT OFFICE BY ASKING FOR SAME AND PAYING FEE. RELATES HE SECURED MILITARY BOOKS AND JOURNALS FROM U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE AND FROM WAR LIBRARY IN SAME MANNER. DE SVESHNIKOFF REFUSED TO GIVE SIGNED STATEMENT. SUBPOENA ISSUED AND SERVED ON DE SVESHNIKOFF REFUSED TO GIVE SIGNED STATEMENT. SUBPOENA ISSUED AND SERVED ON DE SVESHNIKOFF FOR HIS REAPPEARANCE BEFORE GRAND JURY, SDNY, ON APRIL TWENTYSIX INSTANT. END PAGE FIVE

PAGE SIX

Hunts residing
at Ocean Springs
see 10-160126-3
JHG.

WFO WILL ATTEMPT TO IDENTIFY AND LOCATE ABOVE MAJOR HUNT AND IF LOCATED
BUREAU AUTHORITY REQUESTED FOR WFO TO INTERVIEW MAJOR HUNT RE DE
SVESHNIKOFF-S ALLEGATIONS. DE SVESHNIKOFF REMAINED OVER IN NYC
NIGHT OF APRIL NINETEEN FOR PERSONAL REASONS. ON APRIL TWENTY DE
SVESHNIKOFF BROUGHT TO VICINITY ELEVEN THIRTY THREE BROADWAY IN EFFORT
TO LOCATE STEPANOFF-S OFFICE BUT DE SVESHNIKOFF COULD NOT IDENTIFY ANY
BUILDING IN THAT VICINITY AS OFFICE USED IN PAST BY STEPANOFF. DE
SVESHNIKOFF SAYS HE WAS AT ONE TIME TOLD BY COURIER IN APPARATUS THAT
HE WAS TO USE COVER NAME ROBERT. RELATES HE NEVER RECALLS THIS NAME
BEING USED HOWEVER. DE SVESHNIKOFF APPEARED VAGUE AND EVASIVE THROUGH-
OUT WHOLE INTERVIEW. DESPITE HIS STATEMENT ON APRIL NINETEEN TO SAAG
T. J. DONEGAN THAT HE WAS WILLING TO TELL ALL, DE SVESHNIKOFF IS STILL
A VERY RELUCTANT WITNESS AND APPARENTLY WILL NOT FURNISH ANY FURTHER
INFO AT PRESENT TIME REGARDING HIS ACTIVITIES.

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SAC, New York
Director, FBI

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June 3, 1949

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS. ET AL
PERJURY, ESPIONAGE - R; INTERNAL SECURITY - R
(ALGER HISS)

Reference is made to a telephone conversation between ASAC Belmont of your office and Assistant to the Director D. W. Ladd on May 26, 1949, in which Mr. Belmont requested that the New York Office be furnished with the results of an interview with Alger Hiss by Mr. Ladd on March 25, 1946.

For your information, Alger Hiss voluntarily appeared at the Bureau on March 25, 1946, at the suggestion of former Secretary of State James F. Byrnes.

On March 21, 1946, former Secretary of State Byrnes advised the Director that he had decided to talk with Alger Hiss since he, Byrnes, was going to attend a meeting of the United Nations Security Council in New York the following week. Byrnes stated that he had talked with Hiss and asked him if he was ever a member of any organization with subversive tendencies. Hiss swore that he had never been a member of any such organization. He said that his name might be on the mailing list of such an organization but that was all. Mr. Byrnes said that he did not tell Hiss much about the information he had received about him but asked him if his association with Lee Pressman meant anything. Hiss replied that he had been associated with him in the early part of the Roosevelt administration but since then there had been no close association. Mr. Byrnes advised that Hiss had asked him what could be done about the allegations concerning him and Byrnes suggested that Hiss should come to the F. B. I. and present his voluntary statement concerning the situation. Hiss was agreeable to this proposal.

G. I. R. -7

The Director advised Mr. Byrnes that if Hiss wanted to come to the Bureau it would be agreeable but, of course, there were certain things that could not be asked because certain questions would disclose information on cases then current. The Director advised Mr. Byrnes that if Hiss wanted to make any statement or relate anything about his association that he might surmise had placed him under suspicion, the Bureau would be very glad to listen to him.

Consequently, on March 25, 1946, at 2:30 p.m. Alger Hiss appeared at the Bureau and furnished information concerning himself and his associations to Mr. Ladd and Special Agent Lish Whitson. The statements made by him at this time are set out in the attached memorandum. The only questions asked of Hiss are set out in COMMUNICATIONS SECTION paragraphs of the attached memorandum.

Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Turner
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pauling
Mr. Quinn
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease 201-2668
Miss Gandy
#74-1333

MAILED 9

★ JUN 3 1949 P.M.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

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Kisseloff-10132

March 25, 1946

MEMORANDUM

Mr. Alger Hiss was interviewed at his request at the Federal Bureau of Investigation on March 25, 1946, at 2:30 P.M., at which time he furnished the following information:

Honorable James F. Byrnes, Secretary of State, spoke to Hiss regarding the report of two separate committees "on the Hill" which had listed persons belonging to subversive groups and both had listed Hiss. It was Hiss' recollection that the two committees might possibly have been the House Committee on Un-American Activities and a Subcommittee of the House Military Affairs Committee. He stated that Mr. Byrnes indicated that one of these committees had working for it a former Agent of the FBI.

At that time Mr. Byrnes asked Hiss about possible membership in the National Lawyers Guild and about his association with Lee Pressman. Hiss stated that he told Mr. Byrnes that he used to know Pressman very well but had no contacts with him recently. He also mentioned to Mr. Byrnes that he had been interviewed several years ago by a representative of the FBI with regard to alleged membership in subversive organizations. Mr. Byrnes advised Hiss that he had discussed this matter with the Attorney General and with the Director of the FBI.

Hiss stated that Lee Pressman was a classmate of his at Harvard Law School and had served on the Harvard Law Review with him. After graduation, Hiss had seen little of Pressman until they both were employed by the Department of Agriculture. Jerome Frank had selected Hiss for employment in the Department of Agriculture either because of a recommendation by Pressman or by Felix Frankfurter, who was a former law professor of Hiss'. During the time that Pressman and Hiss were employed by the Department of Agriculture, they were very close, but after Pressman left to go with the CIO, Hiss saw practically nothing of him.

With regard to membership in subversive organizations, Hiss advised that he was not much of a joiner but could have been on the mailing lists of organizations of various kinds, but he was unable to say whether this was a fact. He does recall that for a period of five or six months prior to his employment with the Department of Agriculture, he was a member of the International Juridical Association

which he characterized as a small group interested in labor law. Hiss denied that he was ever a member of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action and did not believe that his wife was ever a member. He was of the impression that his wife could have been a member of the League of Women Shoppers because he thought that some of her friends had been members of that organization. She also could possibly have belonged to some grocery cooperative in Georgetown. Other than these two

organizations, he was unable to say to what groups his wife, Priscilla Fanzer Hobson Hiss, could have belonged, although he did recall that his mother, Mrs. Mary Hiss, who resided in Baltimore, wrote him several years ago stating she had joined some group, the name not recalled by him at this time.

With reference to specific instances which have occurred to Hiss as possibly prompting reports about him, he mentioned the following:

While in San Francisco at the United Nations Conference on International Organization, he was advised of a report received by the FBI that two individuals connected with a Spanish Refugee Aid organization, name not recalled, who had called on Hiss officially, had reported back to their organization that Hiss had advised them on certain matters. Hiss stated he checked his records and found that Freida Kirchway had sent two people, one of whom was a local lawyer, who had a resolution regarding France, to Hiss' office to find out certain procedural matters. Hiss stated that he advised these two individuals that he couldn't handle the matter and explained to them the procedural limitations of the secretariat of the UNCIO. Their resolution regarding France was later introduced by the Mexican Government representatives, to the best of his recollection.

Another instance which came to his mind was told him by his former chief of the State Department, Stanley Hornbeck, who is now the Ambassador to the Netherlands. At the time Hiss first came into Hornbeck's office, Hornbeck told him that someone, name unknown to Hiss, had stated that Hiss was "a red". Hiss stated that Hornbeck paid no attention to this report.

During the past year and a half or two years, since the Dumbarton Oaks Conference, many employees of the State Department have made speeches to various groups at the instructions of their superiors in the State Department. One of the individuals making such speeches has been Hiss. To his knowledge there have been accusations that State Department representatives have been "whitewashing the Russians". Hiss thinks there may have been some such allegations regarding him.

In July, 1945, according to Hiss, a friend connected with Reader's Digest advised him that Isaac Don Levine had written an article claiming that at the Yalta Conference, Hiss had persuaded the late President Roosevelt to agree to the admission of the Ukraine and Byelorussia to the United Nations at a meeting where Roosevelt, Hiss and Stalin were present. Hiss said that this was a fabrication because he had never met with Roosevelt and Stalin alone, and besides he does not speak the Russian language.

Hiss stated that Mr. Byrnes had mentioned William F. Stone, now in the Department of State, as another individual whose name was mentioned by the two House Committees. Hiss advised he had known Stone for a long time but knew of no Communist Party connections on the part of Stone. He did recall, however, that for a year or two he had been associated with Stone, then a representative of the Foreign Policy Association, in a supper club headed by a Mrs. Moorehead, also with the Foreign Policy Association, who lives on R Street in Washington, D. C., and which consisted of representatives from various government departments who met once or twice a month and heard various speakers on international affairs. He recalls that Lee Pressman represented labor in this supper club and possibly Mordecai Ezekiel represented the Department of Agriculture. He recalls that there was someone from the Department of Interior but was unable to recall the identities of other individuals with whom he met during this two-year period. The meetings, according to Hiss, were often held in the old Evergreen Cafeteria in the Department of Agriculture Building.

Hiss was questioned specifically whether he was at this time or had at any time in the past been a member of the Communist Party and he emphatically stated he had not. He was asked specifically whether he had had any association with the Communist Party at any time in the past and he denied any such contact or association. He was asked specifically whether he had any friends whom he knew to be members of the Communist Party and advised that he knew of no friends who were members of this Party. However, he had heard many people say that Lee Pressman was either a party member or followed the party line, but Hiss did not know this to be a fact.

Mr. Hiss was specifically asked whether he had any association with any person or persons who might be members of any subversive organizations which association might have caused the belief to exist that he likewise was a member of any such subversive organization, and he stated that he knew of no association on his part with any persons which would lead to this conclusion.

C O P Y

LW:BS
DML:DS

Kisseloff-10135

Lies Admitted By Chambers Under Fire of Hiss Counsel

By Murray Marder
Post Reporter

New York, June 2.—Defense counsel for Alger Hiss today subjected Whittaker Chambers to a whiplash of cross-examination in attempting to show he lied so often in the past that his spy-ring accusations against Hiss are baseless.

Lloyd Paul Stryker, chief defense attorney for Hiss, drew from Chambers admissions that he lied in obtaining a job with the WPA's national research program in Washington in 1937.

Hammering at Chambers' self-confessed former Communist espionage courier and chief prosecution witness in the perjury trial of Hiss, a former State Department official, Stryker declared:

"Before you obtained that position you took an oath of office to support and defend the Constitution of the United States."

Chambers Admits Lying

"It was false from the beginning to the end, wasn't it?" demanded Stryker.

"Yes, it was," replied Chambers, former senior editor of Time magazine, in a low voice.

"It was perjury?" Stryker pressed.

"Yes, it was," replied Chambers. In the trial, now in its third day, Hiss is charged with perjury in denying that he turned over to Chambers secret Government papers which Hiss allegedly obtained through a number of official positions in Washington.

Hiss has flatly denied Chambers' charges that he was a Communist or that he gave Chambers any restricted Government documents. Case Hinges on Credibility

Both the prosecution and defense stated yesterday that the case will turn on whether the jury—10 men and 2 women—will believe Chambers or Hiss. If the defense can destroy Chambers' credibility as a witness, the case presumably will be lost.

The defense took over the cross-examination of Chambers in the closing half-hour of yesterday's session. Chambers elaborated on the charges he first made against Hiss before the House Committee on Un-American Activities, beginning last August.

Following an introduction to Hiss in a Washington restaurant in 1934, Chambers testified, Hiss began giving him secret documents involving the munitions trade.

At that time, Hiss was a legal assistant to the Senate Munitions Committee, and Chambers said the documents he received were obtained from the State Department through a Mr. Green.

In 1937, Chambers declared he took Hiss to New York for a clandestine meeting with a Russian espionage agent, Col. Boris Bykov, and Hiss, then a special assistant to the Assistant Secretary of State, agreed to turn over cablegrams and other documents.

This material, Chambers said, involved the Far East, Germany, Italy and Japan.

At the same meeting, Chambers said, Alger Hiss "asked if Donald Hiss (his brother) was also able to secure secret documents."

"Alger Hiss said he was not sure his brother was sufficiently developed as yet to secure such documents," Chambers testified. "Colonel Bykov said perhaps he, Alger Hiss, could persuade him."

Donald Hiss, once also a State Department official, was among those previously named by Chambers in his charges before the House committee.

Dean Acheson told the Senate Foreign Relations Committee in January, during hearings on his confirmation as Secretary of State, that in 1931, when he was named an Assistant Secretary, he appointed Donald Hiss as his special assistant.

Acheson at that time avowed his continuing friendship for both Donald and Alger Hiss, although noting that Alger was never officially associated with him.

Donald Hiss, Acheson said, "served me and served his country with complete fidelity and loyalty."

During direct examination by the chief prosecutor, Assistant United States Attorney Thomas F. Murphy, the 48-year-old Chambers did not appear quite so matter-of-fact as he had the day before.

By order of the presiding judge, Samuel H. Kaufman today, the questioning of Chambers was limited to a "general summary" of Communist activities, instead of a detailed picture.

Hiss is charged with falsely denying to a Federal grand jury on December 15, 1938, that he gave Chambers any documents in early 1938, or even saw him after January 1, 1937.

Prosecution of Chambers or Hiss on espionage charges is barred by the three-year statute of limitations, and Stryker has insisted repeatedly on holding to a minimum any testimony regarding events before that time.

Chambers' voice frequently dropped to a whisper, bringing frequent warnings from the judge to "speak up."

The white-haired, sharp-tongued Stryker was continually leaping to

his feet with objections as Chambers attempted to amplify his answers to Murphy's questions.

"Now you're in a court, Mr. Chambers," Stryker remarked at one point with a touch of sarcasm, in a reference to Chambers' previous extensive testimony before the House committee.

The 44-year-old Hiss, and his wife, Priscilla, kept their eyes on Chambers in the witness box as they did the day before. Chambers, however, focused his eyes on the ceiling during most of today's session, and for the first time since he touched off his charges against Hiss, Chambers seemed to be showing discomfiture in his paradoxical situation.

Chambers, however, appeared to be making no attempt to conceal any of the details of his past life which he declares he renounced in disgust. Instead, he attempted to elaborate upon them and freely admitted he had lied repeatedly for what he described as the dictates of the Communist Party which he once obeyed with blind faith.

Today, it was disclosed, Hiss' defense counsel, with permission of Judge Kaufman, brought a psychiatrist into the courtroom to "study" Chambers as he testified.

By instruction of the judge, the psychiatrist was not identified and none of the counsel were permitted to comment on his purpose in the courtroom. A tall, partially bald man, he sat with notebook in hand in a chair adjoining the defense counsel table, peering at Chambers.

It is believed unlikely that the psychiatrist will be permitted to testify. If nothing more, his appearance may be for "psychological effect" to bolster the defense contention that Chambers' charges are complete fiction and the work of a confused mind.

Chambers, during his testimony today, resumed the account of his activities which he began yesterday.

Mr. Tolson ✓
Mr. Glegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Lae
Mr. Nichols ✓
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy
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WASHINGTON POST

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Kisseloff-10136

tamed, Chambers said, he photographed himself at the home of James Peters. Others he said were photographed at the home of a Mr. Spiegel in Baltimore, with a Felix Inselman and a David Carpenter also participating in the photography.

The photographs, he said, were turned over to Bykov in New York in secret meetings, with the originals always returned to Hiss the same night.

He came to the Hiss home about every week or two weeks, he said, to collect the documents, and later, to speed the process, Mrs. Hiss began typing and summarizing some of the papers.

In the following year, 1935, he said, Hiss moving to another place, offered Chambers the use of his apartment for about six weeks until the lease on the 28th st. place expired, and Chambers moved there from Baltimore with his wife and child. (They now have two children, a girl, 15, and a boy, 12.)

In his chronology, Chambers attempted to describe conversations with Hiss about a Col. Ivan Lamb, "a munitions broker," but additional testimony was barred by Judge Kaufman.

Chambers said that when he and Hiss came to New York in 1937 for Hiss' "introductory" meeting with Colonel Bykov, they met furtively in the mezzanine of a movie theater and later went to a Chinatown restaurant.

Bykov spoke in German, said Chambers, and he translated for Hiss. "The question was asked point-blank if Hiss was willing to procure such documents" as Bykov described, from the State Department where Hiss was then employed. "He answered yes," Chambers said.

This exchange of documents, Chambers went on, "continued to shortly before I broke with the Communist Party in April, 1938." On objection by Stryker, Judge Kaufman prevented Murphy from getting Chambers to explain why he left the party and "went into hiding."

Before he abandoned his espionage work, Chambers said, he saved some documents, including 65 statements given him by Hiss, 4 handwritten notes, and microfilm photographs.

Much of the remainder of Chambers' testimony duplicated that which he gave to the House Committee, with these highlights in addition:

1. In the fall of 1937, he said, Hiss gave him \$400 toward the purchase of a new car.

2. In 1937, he and Mr. and Mrs. Hiss drove to Morristown, N. J., he said, to see Harry D. White. White, former Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, was named by Chambers in his charges. White denied them and soon afterward died of a heart attack.

3. All the documents which Chambers says he saved from those given him by Hiss were turned over to him at 3415 Volta pl. nw, where Hiss is said to have lived during the time stated in the perjury indictment.

4. He said he last saw Hiss before Christmas, 1938, at the Volta pl. address where Hiss said "what a pity that I had broken with the Communist Party. He said he heard there was a new and important post about to be given to me."

5. Hiss asked what kind of a Christmas he would have, he said, and when he replied "a rather bleak one," Hiss gave him a little wooden rolling pin . . . for my daughter."

6. At one time, he said, he obtained for Hiss an Oriental rug, a present from the Soviet people in gratitude for the work of American Communists.

7. He said he could not recall using the name "George Crosley," but "it's quite possible I used it." Hiss says he knew Chambers only by this name and that Chambers was a free-lance writer and a "deadbeat" he befriended.

8. When he resigned from Time magazine last December, Chambers was earning about \$30,000 a year. Part of this money was used to buy a farm at Westminster, Md., where some of the controversial documents were hidden by him in a pumpkin.

9. In 1949, after a life of atheism, he joined the Episcopal Church but "found myself not happy" and later he and his family joined the Society of Friends.

Stryker, in gaining Chambers' admission that he falsified some answers in his application for the 1937 Government job, asked Chambers why he did not list his schooling at Columbia University.

"I left it out because I didn't want to be traced by it," said Chambers.

In taking the Government job, while giving allegiance only to the Communist Party, "it was not a question of right and wrong as we Americans understand it," Stryker asked.

"That is right," Chambers replied.

Stryker also brought out that Chambers was employed by the New York Public Library during his college days, and was discharged from there when it was discovered he had stolen books.

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Egan _____
Mr. Gurnea _____
Mr. Harbo _____
Mr. Mohr _____
Mr. Pennington _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Gandy _____

From 1926 to 1928 he advanced to become "acting head" of the Communist Daily Worker. In the latter year, he said, the "Stalinists took over the Communist Party," expelling all opposition.

He said Clifton Fadiman got him a job as a translator for the publishers Simon & Schuster, then in 1932 he became editor of the Communist magazine New Masses, remaining there for three months.

In 1932, he said, "I went into the underground" with a "Soviet group" he said was "acting between the United States and Europe," and remained with that group until late 1933 or early 1934.

Then, Chambers said, "I went into the underground's apparatus of the Communist Party." "Apparatus" is a party term to describe the espionage rings.

He was introduced to Hiss in Washington, he said by "Harold Ware and J. Peters." Peters, described as one of the top Russian agents in this country, has cropped up repeatedly in Communist testimony.

(On May 8, it was disclosed, an Alexander Stevens, alias Peters, left here by plane for his native Hungary under a deportation order.)

"As nearly as I can recall the conversation" with Hiss, said Chambers, "it was to the effect that I was to head the apparatus in Washington which was separate from the previous apparatus in Washington to which Hiss belonged."

He later visited Hiss at his home, then at 2831 28th st. nw, and arranged to pick up the documents which he said Hiss obtained from Mr. Green at the State Department.

Chambers said he never visited Hiss at his place of employment. Some of the documents he ob-

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

CC-150

To: COMMUNICATIONS SECTION.

JULY 7, 1949

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Per

Mr. Alexander M. Campbell
Assistant Attorney General

June 3, 1949

Director, FBI

Attention: Mr. Raymond P. Whearty

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was, et al
PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R; INTERNAL SECURITY - R

There are attached hereto copies of the following reports
in this matter:

Report of Special Agent Leon O. Prior dated May 31, 1949,
at Miami, Florida.

Report of Special Agent Mahlon F. Collier dated May 31, 1949,
at Detroit, Michigan.

Report of Special Agent Robert F. X. O'Keefe dated June 1, 1949,
at New York, New York.

Copies of these reports have been made available to Messrs.
Donegan and Murphy in New York City.

L.R.S

Attachment

FLJ; rmh
Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Quirne
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Dandy

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Mr. Tolson	Mr. Clegg	Mr. Glavin	Mr. Ladd	Mr. Nichols	Mr. Rosen	Mr. Tracy	Mr. Egan	Mr. Quirne	Mr. Harbo	Mr. Mohr	Mr. Pennington	Mr. Quinn Tamm	Tele. Room	Mr. Nease	Miss Dandy
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849	850	851	852	853	854	855	856	857	858	859	860	861	862	863	864
865	866	867	868	869	870	871	872	873	874	875	876	877	878	879	880
881	882	883	884	885	886	887	888	889	890	891	892	893	894	895	896
897	898	899	900	901	902	903	904	905	906	907	908	909	910	911	912
913	914	915	916	917	918	919	920	921	922	923	924	925	926	927	928
929	930	931	932	933	934	935	936	937	938	939	940	941	942	943	944
945	946	947	948	949	950	951	952	953	954	955	956	957	958	959	960
961	962	963	964	965	966	967	968	969	970	971	972	973	974	975	976
977	978	979	980	981	982	983	984	985	986	987	988	989	990	991	992
993	994	995	996	997	998	999	1000	1001	1002	1003	1004	1005	1006	1007	1008

Kisseloff-10139

SAC, Washington Field Office

June 7, 1949

Director, FBI

JAY DAVID WHITAKER CHAMBERS, was; et al
PERJURY, ESPIONAGE - R
INTERNAL SECURITY - R
(Bureau file #74-1333)

Pages 44 and 45 of the report of Special Agent Robert F. X. O'Keefe dated May 17, 1949 in this case reflect that Jonathan Mitchell and Doris Stevens suggest that Redvers Opie, Brookings Institute, Washington, D. C. might possibly have information concerning Alger Hiss' activities while in the State Department. You are therefore requested to interview Opie for any pertinent information if you have not already done so.

The New York Office is requested to furnish the Bureau and the offices which received copies of the above report with the identities of the following informants:

T1 - appearing on page 35
T2 - appearing on page 36
T3 and T4 appearing on page 37

ASB:bgw
bs

RECORDED - 80

74-1333-3247

F B I

EX-98

44 JUN 9 1949

2 DEBY DE MULIER

RECEIVED MAIL ROOM

3 15 08 AM

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAILED 13

★ JUN 8 1949 P.M.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

ASB

Kisseloff-10140

E 2 JUN 16 1949

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. D. M. LADD

FROM : H. B. Fletcher

SUBJECT: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was, et al
PERJURY
ESPIONAGE - R
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

DATE: June 8, 1949

✓ Mr. Tolson ✓
✓ Mr. Clegg ✓
✓ Mr. Glavin ✓
✓ Mr. Ladd ✓
✓ Mr. Nichols ✓
✓ Mr. Rosen ✓
✓ Mr. Tracy ✓
✓ Mr. Egan ✓
✓ Mr. Gurnea ✓
✓ Mr. Harbo ✓
✓ Mr. Mohr ✓
✓ Mr. Pennington ✓
✓ Mr. Quinn Tamm ✓
✓ Tele. Room ✓
✓ Mr. Nease ✓
✓ Miss Holmes ✓
✓ Miss Gandy ✓

You inquired as to whether it could be recalled that ASAC Belmont had been furnished some information concerning a Department Attorney within the recent past.

It is recalled that some information was furnished to ASAC Belmont relating to Isaiah Matlack. I checked with Mr. Belmont and he stated that this is the only Department Attorney as to whom the Bureau furnished him some information and that it had been forwarded to him for the confidential information of Mr. Donegan. I checked and located a tickler copy of a letter addressed to New York on April 4, 1949, reflecting a summary of information concerning Matlack. At that time Matlack was being considered as an assistant to Mr. Donegan in the trial of the Hiss Case. Subsequent to that time it is known that Assistant United States Attorney Thomas F. Murphy had been assigned to assist Mr. Donegan in the place of Mr. Matlack. Mr. Matlack when this change was made was put in charge of the proceedings before the Special Grand Jury in New York. Most recently he presented witnesses before that Grand Jury relating to the flight of Eisler from the United States.

A tickler copy of the letter setting forth information concerning Matlack is attached for your information.

Attachment

detached in Room 1647

TL Jones

eww
HBF:eww

5/8/1949

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 1/31/81 BY 10320 PWR/ed
RECORDED - 117 : 74-1333-3248
INDEXED - 117 : Jun 10 1949

Kisseloff-10141

JL
PERS. FILES

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : The Director

FROM : D. M. Ladd

SUBJECT: J. DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was, et al
PERJURY
ESPIONAGE - R
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

DATE: June 6, 1949

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

PURPOSE

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 1/31/81 BY 10320 PWR/les

b2 -1

The purpose of this memorandum is to respond to your inquiry as to whether there has been some indication in the past that Assistant United States Attorney Thomas F. Murphy has been unfriendly to the Bureau. You will recall that Murphy in his opening statement in the Hiss case made remarks which reflected rather unfavorably upon the Bureau, particularly in pointing out that a large squad of Bureau Agents had unsuccessfully looked for the Hiss typewriter.

DETAILS

A review of the Bureau's indices with regard to Assistant United States Attorney Thomas F. Murphy has failed to indicate that he has not been friendly to the Bureau in the past, in fact, the contrary is the case.

Investigation of Murphy was conducted by the Bureau in March, 1942, when he was an applicant for the position of Assistant United States Attorney. This investigation revealed that Murphy was born on December 3, 1905, in New York City, and that he received an LL.B. degree from Fordham University Law School in 1930. The investigation also reflected that Murphy was considered to be a person of high integrity, a valuable man in the legal field, and an intensely loyal American. (77-18618)

On December 11, 1946, Confidential Informant [] of the [] Office reported that Jack Dragna, a key figure in the investigation of the reactivation of the Capone gang in Los Angeles, California, had an appointment to entertain two ladies on that evening, one of whom was the wife of an Assistant Attorney General from New York City. A physical surveillance by the Los Angeles Office reflected that Jack Dragna met with Mrs. Thomas F. Murphy, wife of Assistant United States Attorney Thomas F. Murphy, and her daughter at the Ambassador Hotel in Los Angeles, California, on the evening of December 11, 1946. The following day, on December 12, 1946, information was received from the confidential informant that Dragna contacted his attorney, Otto Christianson, and apologized for not keeping his appointment at noon. Dragna explained to his attorney that he had been out all night and had just awakened. By letter dated December 26, 1946, the New York Office requested to confidentially advise U.S. Attorney John F. X. McGohey of this information. (62-81093-26-94)

b2
b7D

memo to Ladd
RECORDED 117
other date INDEXED 117
6/8/49 Kisseloff-10142
See HAF:swr

EJP:rb

JUN 15 1949

74-1735-3249
JUN 15 1949
78B

On November 20, 1947, the New York Office wrote the Bureau and stated that Thomas F. Murphy of the U.S. Attorney's Office for the Southern District of New York, had requested an autographed picture of you. In this letter the New York Office indicated that Murphy had at all times been very cooperative and it was suggested, accordingly, that the photograph be suitably inscribed.

On November 26, 1947, you advised Mr. Murphy that you were forwarding him a photograph in accordance with his request, under separate cover. (77-18618-9)

On February 1, 1949, Thomas F. Murphy, Assistant U.S. Attorney for the Southern District of New York, advised you that he had recently returned from Europe where he had been on official business for the Department of Justice in connection with an income tax case. He indicated that he wished to call your attention to the excellent cooperation and friendliness of SA John A. Cimperman at the U. S. Embassy in London. He said that Cimperman had been extremely gracious both to Mrs. Murphy and himself. This letter was acknowledged on February 8, 1949, in which Mr. Murphy was advised that his favorable observations concerning Special Agent Cimperman were appreciated. (62-49765-224)

Other references in the Bureau's files under the name Thomas F. Murphy failed to reflect any additional pertinent information concerning him or that he has ever indicated an unfriendly attitude toward the Bureau.

Office Memorandum

• UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : THE DIRECTOR

FROM : D. M. LADD

SUBJECT:

June 2, 1949

DATE:

Time of call: 5:35

✓ Mr. Tolson
 ✓ Mr. E. A. Tamm
 ✓ Mr. Clegg
 ✓ Mr. Glavin
 ✓ Mr. Ladd
 ✓ Mr. Nichols
 ✓ Mr. Rosen
 ✓ Mr. Tracy
 ✓ Mr. Egan
 ✓ Mr. Gurnea
 ✓ Mr. Harbo
 ✓ Mr. Mohr
 ✓ Mr. Paulington
 ✓ Mr. Quinn Tamm
 ✓ Tele. Room
 ✓ Mr. Nease
 ✓ Miss Holmes
 ✓ Miss Gandy

I talked to Mr. Donegan this evening with reference to the reason why Assistant United States Attorney Murphy had made his opening statement in the Hiss case in the manner which he had, which reflected rather unfavorably upon the Bureau, particularly in pointing out that a large squad of Bureau Agents had been looking for the Hiss typewriter unsuccessfully. Mr. Donegan stated that he is convinced that there is no intent upon the part of Murphy to belittle the Bureau or to be critical of the Bureau. Donegan agrees that the opening statement was not well worded, but he says that he definitely feels there was nothing deliberate about this on the part of Murphy. He states that he has seen nothing to date which would indicate that Murphy is anything but friendly to the Bureau; that all indications are that he is friendly to the FBI.

DML:FA

✓ Haven't we had some indication in the past that Murphy is not friendly.

✓ INDEXED - 3174 - 1363-3250
 ✓ FILED - JUN 2 1949
 ✓ REC'D - FBI - WASH. D. C.

Kisseloff-10144

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FBI
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

RECEIVED - FLETCHER

JUN 14 7 16 PM '49

JUN 2 6 47 PM '49 RECEIVED - FLETCHER

JUN 3 12 24 PM '49

JUN 2 6 08 PM '49
RECEIVED - TOLSON
FBI
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

RECEIVED

JUN 15 10 12 AM '49
INTERNAL SECURITY
FBI
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

JUN 3 10 16 AM '49

RECEIVED - TOLSON
FBI
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

Kisseloff-10145

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. D. M. LADD

DATE: June 9, 1949

FROM : H. B. Fletcher

SUBJECT: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was et al
PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R; INTERNAL SECURITY - R

Mr. Tolson _____
 Mr. Clegg _____
 Mr. Glavin _____
 Mr. Ladd _____
 Mr. Nichols _____
 Mr. Rosen _____
 Mr. Tracy _____
 Mr. Egan _____
 Mr. Gurnea _____
 Mr. Harbo _____
 Mr. Mohr _____
 Mr. Pennington _____
 Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Mr. Nease _____
 Miss Holmes _____
 Miss Candy _____

Reference is made to your memorandum dated June 7, 1949, pointing out the extraneous information contained in the New York letters of May 14, 1942, and May 10, 1945, reporting the results of interviews with Chambers.

For record purposes I telephoned ASAC Belmont at 10:30 A.M. today and advised him of the objectionable material and told him that it was recommended that the letters not be introduced into evidence and further that he should discuss the outlined statements with Mr. Donegan so that the latter could bring it to the attention of Judge Kaufman and at least eliminate the objectional extraneous information.

RECORDED - 98

HBF:eew

Kisseloff-10146

29 JUN 10 1949

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U. S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

Kisseloff-10147

Office Memorandum

• UNITEL

GOVERNMENT

J.T.
 TO : Director, FBI
 FROM : SAC, New York
 SUBJECT: O
 JAHAM
 PERJURY
 ESPIONAGE - R

DATE: June 2, 1949

Enclosed herewith is a copy of a pamphlet prepared by WILLIAM MARSHALL BULLITT which was furnished by him to this office. This is being forwarded for the information of the Bureau.

JTN:RAA
 65-14920

Enclosure (Removed in 1647)
 7-6-49

Enclosed
 1647
 11/11/50

1647
 161949

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 INDEXED - 98
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Kisseloff-10148.
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O

Kisseloff-10149

ENCLOSURE

Kisseloff-10150

~~A~~ Factual Review

of the

Whittaker Chambers -- Alger Hiss Controversy

by

WM. MARSHALL BULLITT

[A Trustee of The Carnegie Endow-
ment for International Peace]

A FACTUAL REVIEW

of

The Whittaker Chambers—Alger Hiss Controversy

by

Wm. Marshall Bullitt

[A Trustee of The Carnegie Endowment for International Peace]

(Written in Nassau, Bahamas, November 27-December 4, 1948,
while convalescing from pneumonia.)

There is no evidence now available to prove directly:

First: Whether Whittaker Chambers told the truth when he testified that Alger Hiss had been a member of a small underground Communist "group" whose object was to infiltrate (into higher levels of the Government service) persons of sympathetic views, who could be useful to the Communist Party; or

Second: Whether Alger Hiss told the truth when he denied all connection with Communism, or such a "group", or any interest in its objectives.

The respective credibilities of Chambers and Hiss may be evaluated from (1) Public and private records; (2) Testimony of disinterested third parties; (3) The conduct of a number of persons more or less personally, socially, or officially acquainted with Chambers and Hiss; and (most important of all) (4) The attitudes and characteristics of Chambers and Hiss deducible from their testimony.

The purpose of this "Review" is to aid in such an evaluation, based solely upon a study of the Official Hearings.

Outline of the Preliminary Congressional Hearings¹

[August 3—September 9, 1948]

1. *August 3, 1948: Chambers' initial testimony:* On Tuesday, August 3, Whittaker Chambers testified before an Open Session of the Committee regarding (1) his own life as a former paid Communist functionary; (2) a small Communist "underground" group (which had been developed by Harold Ware,² son of the Communist leader known as "Mother Bloor"), the head of which group was, *first*, Nathan Witt,³ an attorney for the National Labor Relations Board, and *later*, John Abt;⁴ the others being Lee Pressman,⁵ Alger Hiss,⁶ Donald Hiss,⁷ Victor Perlo,⁸ Charles

¹ Page references are to the printed "Hearings before the Committee on Un-American Activities", pages 501-1378, 80th Congress, 2nd Session; and will be cited by number only, *i. e.* "(565)", etc.

A few events occurring *after* December 4, 1948 are also mentioned.

² (565-6). Apparently in the Department of Agriculture; accidentally killed in Pennsylvania (575); Hiss knew Ware (652, 1147, 1169, 1353); and Chambers "believes" that it was Ware who first introduced him to Hiss (1178, 1180).

³ Witt had seven and a half years (1933-1940) of important service in the Government (1029).

⁴ Abt had five years (1933-1938) in important positions in the AAA, WPA, SEC, Senate Committee, and Attorney General's Office (1016).

⁵ Pressman had two years (1933-1935) in AAA and as General Counsel of WPA (1022).

⁶ Alger Hiss had fifteen years (1929-30, 1933-46) of important Government service (644-5, 656-7).

⁷ Donald Hiss' connection with the Government was very incidental (Cf. 929-30, 1351).

⁸ Victor Perlo's numerous Governmental positions (1933-1946) were in the NRA, Home Owners Loan Corporation, Department of Commerce, OPA, WPB and Treasury Department (678-681).

Kramer,⁹ Harold Ware,² Henry Collins,¹⁰ and J. Peters,¹¹ with the object of "Communist infiltration of the American Government" (565); (3) a general description of the group's *personnel*, activities, etc.; and (4) his own repudiation of Communism in late 1937 and early 1938 (564, *et seq.*; Cf. 565, 1178, 1196-7, 1285, 1289).

His few references to Alger Hiss (565, 567-8, 572, 576-7, 578-580) did not specifically state that Hiss was a Communist,¹² but did identify him as one of the "group", with his various former official Governmental positions and his present office as "head of the Carnegie Endowment"; described Chambers' unsuccessful effort in 1938 to persuade Hiss "to break away from the [Communist] party" (572); and, in late August, 1939, Chambers' warning to Assistant Secretary of State Adolph A. Berle of "Communist activities in Washington", naming Hiss among others (580; Cf. 1293).

2. *August 5: Hiss' initial testimony:* Hiss promptly read the newspaper accounts of Chambers' testimony of August 3 (646); and, at an Open Meeting of the Committee

⁹ Charles Kramer's thirteen years (1933-1946) were in the AAA, NYA, NLRB, OPA and various Senate sub-Committees (819).

² See Note ².

¹⁰ Henry Collins' several years were in NRA, Soil Conservation Service, Department of Labor, and House and Senate Committees (802).

¹¹ J. Peters (*alias* Goldberger and Alexander Stevens) introduced Chambers to Ware and to Hiss. For Peters' record as a Communist leader see 1267-1277, 1278-1283.

Recently J. Peters left the United States.

It is unnecessary to go further into the details of the "group's" *personnel* and their individual histories as Communists, subsequently developed in the Hearings.

¹² It was not until four days later (August 7) that Chambers said that "Mr. Hiss was a member of the Communist Party" (662-3).

held the following day (August 5; 642-659), Hiss voluntarily and emphatically,

- (a) *Denied* having known, seen, or even heard of, Chambers¹³ (643);
- (b) *Denied* Chambers' statements as "complete fabrications" (643, 647, 649, 650).

Hiss then gave lengthy, impressive, and apparently convincing, testimony (Cf. 659) upon the following lines:

FIRST: His own complete freedom from Communism or its influences¹⁴ (643, 648);

SECOND: His personal high level of (i) education (643-4); (ii) important public and private positions held (644-5, 656-9); and (iii) his close friends in high public life (644-5, 648);

THIRD: His obvious and voluntary depreciation, dis-association, and minimization of his connection with a number of undesirable persons (with whom his acquaintance was undeniable), who were later identified as Communists or associated therewith, such as Lee Pressman, Nathan Witt, John Abt, Charles Kramer, Harold Ware, Henry Collins, Frank Coe, Nathan Silvermaster, Abraham Silverman and J. Peters (643, 649-659)—most of whom subsequently (on the ground of *self-incrimination*) refused to say whether they were Communists, or

¹³ Until in May, 1947, when two F. B. I. men had asked him whether he had ever known or heard of anyone named Whittaker Chambers, and he replied that he had not (643, 647-650; Cf. 936-8).

¹⁴ At the end of his initial testimony (658-9), Hiss was evasive; and he relied on the technique of an "iffy" question to avoid committing himself on whether it was safe or desirable for the Government to employ Communists. In view of the subsequent disclosures of his Communistic acquaintances, to some the term "fellow-traveler" might come to mind.

even knew Hiss or Chambers (Cf. 802, 804, 810; 819, 1018; 1023; 804, 809; 821; 1019; 1024; 1032; 805, 820-21; 1019; 1024; 1032; Cf. Hiss 970-1);

FOURTH: Hiss denied knowing that (in August, 1939), Chambers had told Assistant Secretary of State Adolph A. Berle that Hiss—then in the State Department—was, or had been, a member of an undercover Communist “group” (646, 649; Cf. 1292, *et seq.*).

But Hiss has admitted:

- (i) That as far back as 1938-1940 he was summoned to the F. B. I. office in Washington for questioning—apparently being accused as a Red (971);
- (ii) That in March or April, 1946, Secretary of State Byrnes (former Mr. Justice Byrnes)

“called me into his office. He said that several Members of Congress were preparing to make statements on the floor of Congress that I was a Communist. He asked me if I were, and I said I was not.

He said ‘This is a very serious matter. I think all the stories center from the F. B. I. I think they are the people who have obtained whatever information has been obtained. I think you would be well advised to go directly to the F. B. I. and offer yourself for a very full inquiry and investigation.’

He also said he thought it would be sensible for me to go to the top man, and I agreed”; (648, 937)

- (iii) That he saw the F. B. I., who asked him if he knew Lee Pressman and others, but they did not mention Chambers’ name (*Id.*);

Hiss did not tell Carnegie Endowment’s Trustees, nor Mr. Dulles (nor any of the other Trustees who urged Hiss’ election as President, 645-6, 659, 1133, 1135) anything about either the F. B. I. questioning, or even the

shortly previous Secretary of State Byrnes—Members of Congress—F. B. I. belief in, or investigation of, Hiss as a Communist (1133-1135), with an evasiveness, or lack of frankness, in his answers quite calculated not to reveal the facts (Cf. 646, 1133, 1135, see pp. 25-29, *infra*).

(iv) That in December, 1946—*after* his election as President of the Carnegie Endowment, but *before* assuming that office—Mr. Dulles told him “that he [Dulles] had heard reports that people had called me [Hiss] a Communist” (1133). That admission was *not* in Hiss’ initial testimony of August 5, and was not elicited from him until August 25 (1133-1135);^{14a} the fateful day, page 7, *infra*.

(v) That in May, 1947, two F. B. I. men called on him at his “Carnegie Endowment” Washington office, and asked him (a) if he was a Communist, (b) a number of questions not unlike the points Mr. Chambers had testified to, and (c) whether he knew a number of named people, one of which was Whittaker Chambers, whose name he had never heard before (647-8, 936-7);

(vi) That last winter [1947] he had “heard indirectly that a man named Chambers was calling me a Communist” (647);

(vii) That on the night of August 2, 1948, a New York newspaper reporter said he had a tip that on the next day (August 3), Chambers would testify before the Committee and “call me a Communist” (647).

^{14a} Mr. Dulles fixes the time of that interview as on, or more likely after, January 2, 1947. (See “Statement of Relations between Carnegie Endowment for International Peace and Mr. Alger Hiss” pp. 3-4; hereafter cited as “Statement of Relations”.)

This “Statement of Relations” was written by Mr. Dulles and circulated among the Trustees of the Carnegie Endowment during early 1949.

Hiss' admissions thus established these facts:

(a) That when he was elected President of the Carnegie Endowment, Hiss knew he had been, or still was, under serious investigation by the F. B. I., by Members of Congress, and by Secretary of State Byrnes, in whose office he was, as to whether he was a Communist (647-8, 971). The Carnegie Endowment was not told those facts on the day (December 9, 1946) when its Special Committee first mentioned Mr. Hiss' name for President, nominated him therefor, suspended the rules, and elected him—all with probably not more than ten or fifteen minutes' consideration.

Mr. Hiss had not even told Mr. Dulles, or anyone else, of the then very recent F. B. I.—Byrnes investigation (1132-3, 1135).

(b) That *after* his election as President of the Carnegie Endowment on December 9, 1946—but *before* he assumed office—Mr. Dulles told him that he [Dulles] “had heard reports that people called me [Hiss] a Communist” and “I [assumed] that Mr. Dulles was satisfied that there was nothing to the reports” (1133-1135); again, Hiss did not reveal to Mr. Dulles the Secretary of State Byrnes—members of Congress—F. B. I. investigation of his Communism; and his answers to the Congressional inquiries on that subject were not frank, but were obviously evasive (Cf. 1133-1135).

(c) That shortly *after* he assumed the Presidency of the Carnegie Endowment, Hiss *knew* he was still under continued investigation by the F. B. I., and also by outside gossip, as to whether he was a Communist; but he still did not tell Mr. Dulles, or the Trustees, or the Executive Committee (936-937, 1133-1135).

The Congressional Committee criticized that silence of Mr. Hiss towards the Endowment (1133-1135).

In February, 1948 there was again a report "that Mr. Hiss had had communist contacts". Mr. Dulles searchingly questioned him on that point. Hiss denied it, but admitted that he had just been questioned by the New York Grand Jury on that subject. Some [unnamed] State Department Official, peculiarly in a position to know the facts, reassured Mr. Dulles of Hiss' loyalty and reliability.^{14b}

Six months later, August 4, 1948, the newspapers blazoned the news of Chambers' previous day's hearing before the "Un-American Activities" Committee, containing the charge that Hiss was a Communist.

Despite (1) Mr. Dulles' prompt, semi-official suggestion that Mr. Hiss should voluntarily resign and relieve the Endowment of embarrassment, and (2) the transfer of its administrative direction to other hands, Hiss did not do so. ("Statement of Relations" p. 6.)

In view of the apparent contradictions between the initial testimonies of Mr. Chambers and Mr. Hiss, the Congressional Committee began thereafter to caution each of them, and some other witnesses, that their testimony was subject to the penalties for perjury.

^{14b} In view of (1) Mr. Acheson's public statement of December 10, 1946 that Mr. Hiss' State Department work was of "outstanding devotion and ability", for the previous ten years, as "one of its very best men" who was one of the "really basic causes for the success" of the United Nations San Francisco Conference; and (2) the subsequent 1948 State Department endorsement of Mr. Hiss, mentioned in the text, Mr. Dulles doubtless felt it unnecessary to report the matter to the Carnegie Trustees, though he did mention it to some of the New York Trustees.

The Carnegie Endowment thus remained in ignorance of the 1946-1948 reports or rumors of Hiss' alleged Communism connections (see "Statement of Relations" pp. 4-5, *supra*, p. 7).

3. *August 7: Chambers' further testimony concerning his alleged acquaintanceship with Alger Hiss.¹⁵* In reply to the Committee's 176 pointed questions [concerning Chambers' alleged acquaintance with Hiss], Chambers' answers were short, clear and positive, never ambiguous, and rarely even qualified as "I think" (covering, all told, only 11 printed pages, 662-672).

Instead of summarizing separately the testimony of Chambers and Hiss at their fifteen appearances as witnesses,¹⁶ it is better to give a chronological statement of the facts as told by Chambers and by Hiss, respectively—supplemented by some facts conclusively established by independent and impartial third party testimony and records.

This procedure will simplify the reader's task in contrasting the contradictory stories told by Chambers and Hiss.

¹⁵ On account of the initial direct contradiction between Chambers and Hiss as to even knowing each other, and in order to test their stories, the Committee thereafter held Executive Sessions, so that neither Chambers nor Hiss would know what the other (or some other witnesses) might have said, so as to prevent a witness from shifting his story to meet unexpected evidence. That procedure was followed at the subsequent Hearings on August 7, 16, 17, 18, 20, 24, 26, 27, 30, and September 8, 9. During the Public Hearing of August 25, the Committee released the testimony taken at the Executive Sessions of August 7, 16, 17, 18, 24; and later that of August 26, 27, 30, and September 8, 9.

It is important to bear that procedure in mind, when contrasting Chambers' testimony (which was rarely, if ever, subsequently modified) with that of Hiss (which was constantly modified to conform to unexpected and uncontradicted evidence of entirely impartial and disinterested third parties).

¹⁶ 1948	<i>Chambers</i>	1948	<i>Hiss</i>
Aug. 3	(563-584)	Aug. 5	(642-659)
Aug. 7	(661-672)	Aug. 16	(935-974)
Aug. 17	(986)	Aug. 17	(975-986)
Aug. 25	(1078-1079)		(986-1001)
	(1176-1206)	Aug. 25	(1076-1078)
Aug. 27	(1255-1266)		(1079-1111)
Aug. 30	(1271)		(1115-1176)
	(1278-1290)		

STATEMENT OF FACTS

I. Chambers' Testimony.

In 1924, Whittaker Chambers,¹⁷ at age 23, joined the American Communist Party in New York. He continued in it for about 13 or 14 years (1924-1938), during which period he wrote for, and was editor of, the "Daily Worker" and "New Masses"—Communist papers; he was a paid functionary of the Party, acted as courier between New York and the Washington "underground" Communist "cells" or "groups", and was himself a leader of the "underground" organization (564, *et seq.*, 986, 1176-8, 1180, 1263).¹⁸

In late 1934, Harold Ware² and J. Peters¹¹ [leaders in the "underground" of the Communist Party, 565, 569, 1271, 1278, *et seq.*; Cf. 1267-1277], introduced Chambers (*a*) to Alger Hiss (1078, 1178-1180, 1280) as a fellow-Communist (662-664, 669, 1181, 1189); and (*b*) to the "underground group" of the Communist Party in Washington (1180, 1181, 1280). The seven or eight members of that "underground" group (including Hiss, pp. 2, 3, *supra*) would meet in Henry Collins'¹⁰ Apartment in St. Matthews Court (568-9, 575, 1180, 1181, 1284; Cf. Hiss' dubious denial (651, *et seq.*, 938-9, 1171-2).

Hiss was not present more than five times at Collins' Apartment, "because we separated Mr. Alger Hiss from that group rather early" in order "to set up a parallel

¹⁷ Born in Philadelphia; a member of the Episcopal Church; and now at age 47, he is "a Quaker by conviction" (1198-1199).

¹⁸ On July 1, 1934 Alger Hiss (who previously lived at No. 3411—"O" Street), rented, fully furnished, Apartment No. 42 at 2831—28th Street, Washington—the lease to expire June 28, 1935. This Apartment will be referred to as the 28th Street Apartment.

group of men whose opportunities for penetrating into the Government and arriving at positions of power and influence seemed best" (1181, 576, 579); as Hiss was rising in the Government (576-7, 644-5).

Not long after first meeting Hiss, Chambers was "constantly" a visitor at Hiss' 28th Street Apartment (986, 992, 1178-9, 181, 1182)—at least twenty times (1178).¹⁸ Soon thereafter, Chambers became one of Hiss' closest friends (572, 670, 986, 1190, 1199; Cf. 662, 1178, 1078-9).

For several years Chambers collected Hiss' Communist Party dues (569, 571, 663, 670, 1181-2). Neither Hiss, nor the "underground" group, knew Chambers by his real name, but only by the Communist code name of "Carl" (662, 670, 953, 1193-4, 1205, 1257, 1259, 1260, 1263).

*Hiss' Dilapidated "1929 Ford" Roadster.*¹⁹ In 1934, when Chambers first met Hiss, the latter owned a black, dilapidated 1929 Ford Roadster, with hand worked windshield wipers (666, 1183). Hiss never sold, gave, leased, or loaned the 1929 Ford to Chambers (1179, 1182); and Chambers never used or drove the 1929 Ford, except to go to Westminster, Md., with Hiss who drove the car (p. 14, *infra*); but Hiss continued to own the 1929 Ford long *after* September 7, 1935, when he then purchased a new Plymouth Sedan (1095, 1120, 1183).

On May 1, 1935, Hiss rented (until June 15, 1936) No. 2905 P Street, which was a fully furnished house (1085, 1044, 1046, 956, 983). At some undetermined date late in

¹⁸ On September 19, 1933, shortly after Hiss first entered official Government service, in 1933 (644), he registered a 1929 Ford, Model A, Register No. 2188811, Tag No. 245647, in the name of Alger Hiss, No. 3411 O Street N. W., Washington, D. C. (hereafter called the "1929 Ford") (1064, 1065, 1115, 1118).

May, 1935, Hiss vacated the 28th Street Apartment; and moved into the P Street house (1085).

1935 Plymouth Sedan, Model PJ. On September 7, 1935 (nearly a year before Hiss disposed of the 1929 Ford on July 23, 1936, and while Hiss was still living in the P Street house), he bought from the Smoot Motor Company a new, two seated, two door Plymouth Sedan, Model PJ (959, 1095, 1119-1120). [See pp. 19-20, 22, *infra*, for the vital significance of the September, 1935 date of that Plymouth purchase.]

The intimacy between Chambers and Hiss (and their families).

(a) Chambers first stayed a couple of nights with Hiss in the P Street house²⁰ (949, 956-8, 983, 1087, 1151);

(b) At Hiss' invitation,²¹ Chambers and his family then moved into the vacated (but furnished) 28th Street Apartment, which they occupied for three or four weeks in May-June, 1935 (980, 982, 983, 986, 1178, 1179, 1181, 1182);

(c) Chambers' occupancy of the 28th Street Apartment for those several weeks in May-June, 1935, was without any lease, sub-lease, or other financial arrangement whatever (665, 986, 992, 1178, 1179, 1182, 1185, 1189, 1190). This was because Chambers and Hiss were both Communists (665, 986, 1182, 1183, 1185, 1189), and that was part of the Communist pattern (665, 1182, 1189);

(d) Chambers and his family again stayed for a few days with Hiss in the "P" Street house (1182), which Hiss confirms (984).

²⁰ This is according to Hiss' testimony.

²¹ When Hiss moved from the 28th Street Apartment into the "P" Street House, the unexpired lease on the 28th Street Apartment still had four or five weeks yet to run.

(e) In 1935-1936-1937, Chambers constantly saw Hiss both (i) At the P Street house; where, from time to time, Chambers stayed overnight for a number of days and as long as a week at a time (665, 1184, 1185); used Hiss' home as a kind of headquarters (1184); and saw Hiss at least fortnightly, except when Hiss was absent on vacation (1185, 1205); and also (ii) At No. 1241—30th Street;²² where Chambers saw him at least once a week, often stayed overnight, and got his meals there (957, 1184, 1185, 1205), except when Hiss went on vacation (665, 1185).²³

(f) Chambers' knowledge (i) of the "nicknames" by which Mr. and Mrs. Hiss always referred to each other, and to their stepson (664), which Hiss confirmed (960); (ii) that Hiss had first met Mrs. Hiss when she was a Mrs. Thayer Hobson, at the Rand School—a Socialist institution (668, 1262); (iii) of the locations, interiors, etc., of Hiss' several homes (665-6, .671-2); (iv) that they had a brown Cocker Spaniel as a family pet (665), confirmed by Hiss (961); (v) of Hiss' hobby as an ornithologist (666, 1201-2), confirmed by Hiss (961-2), and his sight of a prothonotary warbler (666), confirmed by Hiss (961-2, 1168); (vi) that as a small boy Hiss took a little wagon a long way off to Druid Hill Park (Baltimore), filled bottles with spring water, took them back, and sold the water (666, 668), verified by Hiss (963); and (vii) of their discussion about Chambers helping to lay rails on W, B & A lines (995, 1128, 1130, 1195).

(g) About 1936, Chambers and Hiss discussed how much each would like to have a small place in the country. Hiss

²² Into which (after leaving the P Street house), Hiss moved about September, 1936 (957-8).

²³ Hiss admitted that Chambers stayed a couple of times at the 30th Street house (957-8).

unearthed a sale advertisement of a small, dilapidated farm house near Westminster, Maryland. Hiss made a "down payment" and motored Chambers (in the 1929 Ford) to see the farm; Mr. and Mrs. Hiss did not like the place, and called off the deal (1256, *et seq.*). A good deal later, Chambers bought the place²⁴ in his own name, but did not wish Hiss to know about it, as Hiss would have thereby learned Chambers' real name (1256, *et seq.*).

Chambers' initial (and quite casual) account, on August 7, 1948, of how Hiss, on July 23, 1936, had secretly disposed of his 1929 Ford Roadster. In 1936 (more than a year after Hiss testified he had "sold" or "thrown in" the Ford car, in June, 1935, to Crosley), Hiss disposed of the old 1929 Ford by taking it to a service station, or car lot, and simply leaving it there with someone whom the Communist Party had there to take care of such matters (666-7, 1183-4)—all of which was subsequently, and unexpectedly, confirmed by a certificate of title for the 1929 Ford, dated July 23, 1936, signed and verified by Alger Hiss, by which he sold the 1929 Ford Roadster to the Cherner Motor Company; and, simultaneously, the Cherner Motor Company sold or assigned it to a William Rosen,²⁵ of a fictitious address at 5405—13th Street, N. W.

²⁴ That is the same place which (since this Review was written) has become well known through Chambers' revelation of the "pumpkin" filled with microfilms.

²⁵ See testimony of Joseph Cherner, Samuel Mensh, Henry J. Gertler and W. Marvin Smith (1052-1074); William Rosen (1207-1221, 1329-1341); Leon Cherner (1223-1227); Henry Cherner (1227-1229, 1319-1328); Rhoda Brewer (1229-1232).

Rosen has since been held for contempt of Court for refusing to answer questions before the grand jury regarding his knowledge of Hiss and the Ford car (see opinion of Circuit Court of Appeals, 2d Circuit in *U. S. v. Rosen* decided April 25, 1949, Fed. (2d) p.).

That transaction was a wholly fictitious assignment and sale, with no record kept of the transaction, except the official document signed and verified by Hiss.

It is unnecessary to review the testimony of the numerous third party witnesses cited in the margin.²⁵ The incident was an unanticipated verification of Chambers' prior testimony that in 1936, Hiss got rid of his 1929 Ford, by leaving it at a service station, to which the only real party was Hiss; and the 1929 Ford disappeared without leaving any other record behind it²⁶ (666-7, 1183-4).

Chambers' "break" from Communism. In late 1937, and during the early months of 1938, Chambers finally decided to break with Communism (564, *et seq.*, 1178, 1285, 1289). To aid the transfer of his identity from "Carl" into his real identity as Chambers, he at once secured (through Communist influence) a \$6,000 a year Government job in the Federal Research Project, which lasted for a few months (1285-1289). He told Hiss of his new "cover job", but did not tell him the purpose for which he wanted it; and Hiss remarked (at least in paraphrase): "Well, I expect you will turn up in the State Department one of these days" (1288).

Chambers last saw Hiss in 1938 (671, 1079, 1178, 1190); but before finally going into hiding Chambers called on Mr. and Mrs. Hiss (then living on Dent Place), and tried to persuade Hiss to break away from the Communist Party; but Hiss absolutely refused to do so (572, 1190).

Chambers then fled into hiding (1187-8) and completely disappeared (1287, 1288) for the time being (1186-1189, 1191, 1196-1200, 1256); but in 1939 was employed by "TIME" and was receiving a \$25,000 a year salary (1197-1198).

²⁶ The following brief references might be profitably consulted: 1110-1123, 1124-1126, 1157-1160, 1349.

Chambers' 1939 statements to the Government of (1) his own Communistic career and (2) the infiltration of Communists (including Hiss) into important Government positions. In the summer of 1939, Isaac Don Levine learned something of Chambers' experience with, and flight from, Communism (1005, 1006). A few days after Stalin and Hitler signed their "Non-Aggression Pact" of August 23, 1939, Levine (failing to see President Roosevelt), was referred by the President's Private Secretary, Marvin McIntyre, to Assistant Secretary of State Berle (1007).

On or about August 29, 1939, Chambers and Levine dined with Mr. Berle at the latter's Washington residence. Chambers revealed to Berle his whole story of the Communist "underground" in Washington (1007-8, 1191-2, 1292-4), and particularly mentioned the names of Alger Hiss, Donald Hiss, Nathan Witt and Lee Pressman (1292-1294).

Mr. Berle was both worried and disturbed, because he "believed that Chambers was telling the truth as he saw it" (1294). Berle at once took the following precautionary steps: (i) Established very close relations between the State Department and the F. B. I.; (ii) Organized a special section in the State Department to follow any Communist activities; (iii) Arranged to have a weekly liaison meeting with the F. B. I. for the exchange of information; (iv) Worked with the Department of Justice in passing needed legislation for the Government's protection; and (v) Twice checked with Dean Acheson, Assistant Secretary of State, who had Alger Hiss as his executive assistant; and Acheson vouched for both the Hisses absolutely (1294, *et seq.*).

Sometime later, Levine conveyed the Chambers revelations to William C. Bullitt, then Ambassador to France, and

to Lloyd Henderson, in charge of the Russian Section of the State Department (1008). Since then, the State Department has removed 134 members of the State Department, for disloyalty reasons (1176).

In 1943, and again in 1945, Chambers reported the facts about Hiss to the F. B. I. (671).

Chambers never got in touch with the "Committee on Un-American Activities", which has been carrying on the "Hearings" (1189); but the Committee sought out Chambers in New York, and then, without any advance notice, subpoenaed him to testify (1189, 1191).

Let us now consider the testimony which Mr. Hiss gave in August, 1948, before the "Un-American Activities" Committee.

II. Hiss' Testimony.

Hiss denied he was, or ever had been, a Communist, or a member of any "underground" group (643, 942); denied ever knowing Whittaker Chambers,²⁷ or anyone who went solely by the name of "Carl" (643, 646, 647, 938, 991); but, after long questioning about many personal incidents in his own life, and after being shown both old and recent photographs of Chambers, Hiss said there seemed to be some familiarity in the face (940, 946, 953, 985, 1079, 1128, 1131, 1145). Upon a personal confrontation of Chambers and Hiss before the Committee, Hiss then identified Chambers as a man whom he had known in 1934-1935 under the name of George Crosley (977-8, 979, 986, 987, 988, 991, 998, 1078, 1128, 1130).

²⁷ First heard the name Whittaker Chambers from the F. B. I. in May, 1947 (936-7, 991).

While Hiss admitted close friendship with Collins (970), and that he personally knew Chambers, Pressman, Witt, Abt, Kramer, Ware, Collins and Coe (pp. 2-3, *supra*, Notes²,
³,⁴,⁵,⁷,⁹,¹⁰; 987-8, 998, 1130, 643, 653, 970), Hiss denied meeting with them in Collins' Apartment in St. Matthews Court (997, 998, 1171-2); and denied paying Communist dues (941 991, 997).

HISS' STORY OF HIS ALLEGED SLIGHT PERSONAL ACQUAINTANCE
WITH AN APPARENTLY FICTITIOUS GEORGE CROSLEY, WHOM
HE LATER POSITIVELY IDENTIFIED AS WHITTAKER
CHAMBERS.

1. *Hiss' first acquaintance with George Crosley.*

In the fall of 1934, while Hiss was a legal assistant to the Senate Munitions Committee [Nye Committee], he claimed to have met one George Crosley, who represented himself as a married man with one baby, and as a free lance writer for magazines, preparing articles about the munitions investigation for sale to, or publication in, some magazine (955-6, 981, 1082, 1084). Except for himself and Mrs. Hiss, he has been unable to find anyone—not even his brother, Donald Hiss, or Senator Nye—who ever heard of Crosley (1090-2, 1117), although he said Crosley was for many months a free lance writer around the Capital. There is no Congressional Library record of Crosley ever writing anything (1090-3).

Hiss' continuing acquaintance with George Crosley. In late May, 1935, Hiss vacated his furnished 28th Street Apartment, and moved into the fully furnished P Street house (pp. 12, 13, *supra*; 982, 1085, 1087). This left the 28th Street Apartment on Hiss' hands for the few weeks' unexpired term until June 26 [or July 1], 1935 (1086-8).

Hiss testified that shortly thereafter, to-wit: In June, 1935 (980), Crosley said he was planning to spend the summer in Washington on the Munitions Committee researches; and Hiss sub-let the 28th Street Apartment to Crosley at its actual cost to Hiss for "just the summer months" until September or October (949, 956-7, 980, 981, 1085-8, 1089, 1108, 1150, 1151; Cf. 986); that Crosley and his family spent "a day or two in my (Hiss') house (P Street) when he moved in" to the 28th Street Apartment (949, 1151), while Crosley was waiting for his furniture to come by van²⁸ (956-8, 980, 983, 1087, 1151); and that he (Hiss) left some of his own furniture in the 28th Street Apartment for Crosley's use (956, 980, 1087); and that Crosley "stayed there (in the 28th Street Apartment) all summer" "until the lease expired in September, 1935"²⁹ (964, 981).

Hiss further testified that when, in June, 1935, he sub-let his 28th Street Apartment to Crosley for the summer until September, 1935 (949, 956, 964, 980, 981, 1085-1089, 1108), Crosley had no automobile, but wanted one (957, 982, 1098); that he [Hiss] "sold", "gave" or "threw in" his 1929 Ford, as a part of the sub-letting, by which Crosley would pay the rent for the four weeks unexpired term of the lease (957, 958, 1097-9); and that his reason (in June, 1935) for getting rid of the 1929 Ford was that he already had "another car" (957, 1093-1095, 1119), namely, a two-door "Plymouth" Sedan (959).

²⁸ Chambers says he brought no furniture to the 28th Street Apartment (986, 1182, 1192-3).

²⁹ The inconsistency of Hiss' testimony is obvious, as the lease expired June 26, 1935 (1086-7); and, hence, it was impossible for him to have rented it to Crosley for "the summer months" or for Crosley to have "stayed there all summer" (981). This is so because the gas and electricity *were both turned off* in the apartment June 26—June 29, 1935 (1090), and "Mr. Hiss vacated on June 28, 1935" (1087, 1088), and "This apartment was vacant for the month of July. On August 1, 1935, it was rented to W. E. Isemann" (1087, 1088).

It quickly developed that Hiss did not have "another car". He did not get the "Plymouth" until September 7, 1935 when he bought one from the Smoot Motor Co. (1095, 1120-1121).

Hiss has never explained that discrepancy.³⁰ The last time Hiss saw Crosley was in 1935, and, even at that, only two or three times after June 26, 1935^{30a} (984, 1121, 1170-1).

Mr. Hiss' story of his voluntary termination of his acquaintance with George Crosley. Hiss testified that Crosley never paid the rent for the 28th Street Apartment, but gave Hiss a rug as "part payment" which Hiss described as "the damned thing"³¹ (964, 969, 984, 1153-1154) and borrowed \$35 or \$40 from Hiss but never repaid it (Id. 981); that by September, 1935 he realized that Crosley had "welshed" on him, was a "deadbeat", "four flusher" and had made a "sucker" out of Hiss, who thereupon, in September, 1935, ended his acquaintance with Crosley, and practically ordered him out of the house (957, 969, 970).

³⁰ There is a complete collation of his various contradictory statements about "selling" or "throwing in" the 1929 Ford to Crosley (1100-1102, 1104, 1106, 1119-1121, 1124-1126, 1158-1160).

^{30a} Hiss later advanced the possibility that he might have seen Crosley in 1936 (1170-2).

This is one trifling instance of the very large number of times, when, after making a positive statement, Hiss would throw out an anchor to windward to take care of the possibility that his statement might be contradicted—with the result that, on almost every important issue, he always left a loophole through which to escape from any future inconvenient contradiction or otherwise established fact.

³¹ Hiss' statements with respect to the *period* of the oral lease, Crosley's rental *occupancy* of the 28th Street Apartment, *loans* and their *non-payment*, *non-payment of rent*, the "rug" payment on account, and possible payment of "\$15 or \$20" on account, are so incomprehensibly inconsistent and contradictory that neither the Congressional Committee nor a reader of the testimony can know which of the statements Hiss desires to stand on (Cf. 949, 956, 964, 969, 980, 981, 984, 1087-8, 1150-1, 1153-4).

Hiss insisted that from the time he first met Crosley in the fall of 1934, he had only seen him from four to seven times before Crosley moved into the 28th Street Apartment in June, 1935 (1153; *contra* 982); that after June, 1935 he only saw Crosley two or three times (1121); last saw him in 1935³² (1170, 1171); and that he had never thought of Crosley since (948, 964).

The foregoing review substantially covers Hiss' testimony upon to August 24, 1948.

Until August 24, 1948, the Committee's fourteen hearings—July 31-August 20, 1948—and the testimony of its twenty-seven witnesses [533 printed pages] dealt almost entirely with two specific questions, to wit, (1) Did Hiss know Chambers?; and (2) Was Hiss a Communist?

The testimony developed some incidental matters of no apparent importance. Later those matters became of major importance in testing the credibility of Chambers and of Hiss, to wit:

(1) When Hiss disposed of his 1929 Ford car to Crosley, did he do so because he had "*another car*" and no longer had any use for the old Ford (Cf. pp. 19, 20, 22, *supra*)?

(2) Did Hiss really dispose of the old Ford to Crosley in June, 1935,? and never see it again as he claimed (p. 19, *supra*)?

³² Hiss' statements on that subject are so contradictory that it is impossible to tell which version he stands by (Cf. 1121, 1170, 1171, 1172, bottom and top of page 1173).

August 24, 1948—A Fateful³³ Date for Hiss

Suddenly, without warning, and beginning on August 24 and continuing upon August 25, 26, 27 [omitting Saturday and Sunday], 30, September 8-9, the Committee introduced seventeen new witnesses, who answered the above two questions directly contrary to Mr. Hiss' sworn testimony.

1. *Hiss did not have "another car" in June, 1935, as he did not acquire "another car" until September 7, 1935.* On September 7, 1935 Hiss purchased, from the Smoot Motor Co., a new, 1935, Plymouth Sedan, Model PJ (959, 983, 1095, 1100, 1101, 1104, 1106, 1119-1121). That definitely proved that Hiss' explanation that, in June, 1935, he disposed of his Ford car to Crosley, because he then also had a new Plymouth Sedan was not true.

2. *Hiss did not dispose of his 1929 Ford car to Crosley in June, 1935; but he kept it for himself, and did not dispose of it until July 23, 1936, when he disposed of it under very mysterious circumstances.* On July 23, 1936, Hiss' 1929 Ford mysteriously disappeared—something which Hiss has never explained. Hiss repeatedly stated that, in early June, 1935, he sold, gave, or threw in his 1929 Ford to Crosley, and handed him the certificate of title therefor (957-9, 963, 983, 991, 1094, 1095, 1098-1108, 1152); that he did not know what Crosley had done with the old Ford (1095); and that he never saw Crosley more than two or three times after June 26, 1935, and last saw him in 1935 (984, 1121, 1170, 1171).

³³ "Fraught with destiny, bearing with it or involving momentous consequences; decisive, important. Masked by the influence of fate; controlled as if by irresistible destiny." *Century Dictionary*.

Of the Committee's seventeen new witnesses, seven³⁴ of them proved (by introduction of official Government records) that on July 23, 1936 [more than a year after Hiss claimed to have "sold", "given" or "thrown in" the Ford car to Crosley, and had never seen or heard of it again] Alger Hiss personally signed, wrote in his own handwriting, swore to, and delivered to the Cherner Motor Co., an Assignment of Title #245647 to his 1929 Ford car;³⁵ that on the same date, July 23, 1936, the Cherner Motor Co. mysteriously sold, and transferred, the car to William Rosen, at a fictitious address, "No. 5405 13th St." (1067-1068); but that no record was kept of the transaction, which was contrary to every sale or other transaction in the Cherner Motor Co.'s business (1110-1119, 1121-1123).

Wm. Rosen refused to tell whether he was a Communist (1209, 1213, 1216), or ever bought a Ford car (1130, 1209) or owned a 1929 Ford (1212, 1339) or on July 23, 1936, bought a car from Cherner Motor Co. (1212, 1213) or signed "Wm. Rosen" to the transfer of title (1213) or stayed at the fictitious address given as "5405—13th St." (1213).³⁶

Hiss admitted his own signature, handwriting in, and oath to, the transfer of title, before his long-time fellow attorney in the Department of Justice; but he denied all knowledge of disposing of the car or of the purchaser "Wm. Rosen" (1071-1074, 1095, 1115-1125, 1127).

³⁴ Joseph Cherner (1052-1060); Leon Cherner (1223-1227); Henry Cherner (1227-1229)—brothers; Samuel Mensh (1060-1063); Henry Gertler (1063-1070); Floyd Brewer (1229-1232); W. Marvin Smith (1071-1074).

³⁵ 1929 Model "A" Ford Roadster, No. A-2188811; original date of registration 9-19-1933 (p. 11, *supra*, note #19).

³⁶ For other references to Rosen's testimony (see 1214-1217, 1330-1338, 1340; *U. S. v. Rosen*, C. C. A. (2nd) No. 209—October Term 1948, decided April 25, 1949).

During the taking of the testimony of the Committee's seventeen sudden and new witnesses, Hiss testified three times (1076-1078, 1115-1176, 1118), so that he had every opportunity [66 pages] to explain away the overwhelming evidence that his many previous statements were not true.

The whole incident [involving Hiss, the Ford car, the motor company, the purchaser and fictitious address] is an amazing corroboration of Chambers' initial, and very casual, account of how, in 1936, Hiss deliberately disposed of the Ford car (p. 14, note 25, *supra*).

This episode is the most convincing proof in the record of Chambers' truthfulness and accuracy, and of Hiss' utter unreliability.³⁷

The Committee got in touch with Chambers, who gave it all his data, including that which he had long before revealed to the Government (pp. 1189-1191).

Chambers was willing to submit to a lie detector test (671); answered freely a number of written questions which Hiss propounded to him (pp. 1199-1200); never qualified his answers nor asked for a copy of his own testimony, and was never accompanied by counsel (pp. 1195-1196); but Hiss refused to submit to a "lie-detector" test (965-967).

On August 24 [the fateful day] the Committee introduced Martha Pope [whom Hiss had vouched for as "practically a member of the family" at p. 960]. She testified that she worked for Hiss about 5 years (1045) both in the 28th Street Apartment and at P St. (1044); that Hiss left the 28th Street Apartment "furnished" (1044) and took

³⁷ There are several valuable summaries, by members of the Committee, of Hiss' varying, inconsistent, and contradictory statements (1100-1106, 1124-1126, 1157-1160, 1353).

no furniture with them (1046); still had the Ford car after he moved to P St. (1048) which was the only car he had (*id.*). Hiss then began to break apart almost everything which he had previously testified to with great positiveness. It is hardly worth while to analyze the many subjects³⁸ concerning which his testimony then began to be shifty, mixed, confused, and uncertain (1085, 1086, 1087, 1089, 1090, 1094, 1095-1098, 1100-1103, 1104, 1105-6, 1107, 1111, 1112, 1119, 1120-1123, 1135, 1136, 1151, 1155, 1170-1172).

*Hiss' evasiveness, lack of frankness, and double-entendre.*³⁹ This is easily shown:

(a) Hiss said (1134):

"In the late fall or early winter [1946] when I was preparing to accept election as president of the Carnegie Endowment, I checked with him [Byrnes] specifically, as to whether he thought the issue had been laid to rest . . . or whether he thought there was still a fight. It was his impression, as I recall it, as it was certainly mine . . . that the matter had been entirely laid to rest."

³⁸ Whether Crosley and his wife were guests before or after the spring and summer of 1935; Crosley was waiting for a furniture van; ride with Crosley, Hiss and Mrs. Hiss to New York in Ford car for 7-10 hours; Crosley's stay overnight with Hiss after expiration of lease; never saw Crosley in 30th Street House; left furniture behind in 28th Street Apartment for Crosley's use; expiration of 28th Street Apartment lease; length of Crosley's stay in 28th Street Apartment; ownership of two cars when he let Crosley have old Ford; final disposition of old Ford; acquisition of new "Plymouth"; loans to Crosley; time relation of finding Crosley to be a "dead beat", "four flusher" and "welsher" to Crosley's leaving 28th Street Apartment, and loans to him; circumstances of selling old Ford to Chernier Motor Co. on July 23, 1936; when he last saw Crosley re possession of old Ford.

³⁹ See "ambiguity (3)" "ambiguous (2)" "ambiguousness", "double (adj) (5)", "double-entendre", "double-facedness", "double-dealing", "double-heartedness", "double-meaning", "duplicity (1)", *Century Dictionary*.

(b) Hiss also said (1134) :

"At the time when I accepted election as President of the Carnegie Endowment [January, 1947 (645)] I particularly checked with Justice Byrnes as to whether I had my work in the Department in sufficient shape . . . for me to leave.

I particularly reminded him that at the time when these charges had just come up in March [1946 (648)] I had said to him 'If there is any embarrassment to the Department about any of this, Mr. Byrnes, I will [immediately resign]. I don't like to resign under fire or in a fight. He agreed with me."

Those were not statements about ancient events, nor made on the spur of the moment (without any opportunity for thought or investigation); but, on the contrary, they related to two vital conversations with Secretary of State Byrnes less than two years before; and Hiss' statements were made *after* he had already testified five times (135 printed pages) before the Committee, within the preceding three weeks.

Hiss thus stated that on *two separate occasions*⁴⁰,

*"I checked with him [Byrnes] specifically", and
"I particularly checked with Justice Byrnes";
"I particularly reminded him"; and
"He agreed with me"*

Hiss meant the Committee to believe that he had twice personally seen and talked with Byrnes; "*particularly*" (twice), "*specifically*" (once), "*checked with Byrnes*", and Byrnes "*agreed with me*".

⁴⁰ As thus defined by himself: *First*, in late 1946 when he was "preparing to accept"; and, *Second*, in January, 1947 [but before January 20th when Byrnes resigned as Secretary of State].

The Trustees present at the dinner [Beekman Hotel, 575 Park Ave.] on Sunday evening, December 12, 1948 will recall that, after dinner, Mr. Bullitt asked Mr. Hiss these two questions:

First: Did you testify before the Committee [as above stated]?

Mr. Hiss answered "Yes".

Second: When, and where, did you personally see Secretary of State Byrnes? and "particularly" and "specifically" "check" with him, about the propriety of accepting the Presidency of the Carnegie Endowment?

Mr. Hiss answered substantially as follows:

"I did not personally see, 'check with', or communicate with Secretary of State Byrnes. But I asked Mr. Acheson to do so; and I understood from him that Secretary Byrnes said it was all right for me to accept the Presidency of the Carnegie Endowment."

Further: Mr. Hiss testified several times that Mr. John Foster Dulles especially recommended him to the Carnegie Endowment for its Presidency (645-646, 659).

In response to a Committee question whether he had told Mr. Dulles, or any one else, about the Secretary Byrnes interview in 1946 regarding the F. B. I.—Congressional charge that Hiss was a Communist, Mr. Hiss replied (1133):

"Shortly after I had been elected but before I had assumed office I had a conversation with Mr. John Foster Dulles in which he said that he had heard reports that people had called me a Communist. We discussed those reports at that time.

I can only assume . . . that Mr. Dulles was satisfied that there was nothing to the reports, as I was my-

self . . . Before I assumed office, the matter was discussed between me and Mr. Dulles, as I testified. It was some time in December. I assumed office February 1, 1947. Some time in December, 1946, the matter was discussed between me and Mr. Dulles.

MR. MUNDT: Did you bring it up with Mr. Dulles or did Mr. Dulles bring it up with you?

MR. HISS: Mr. Dulles called me and said he had had a report. I said 'I thought that had been laid to rest' and I discussed it with him then."

From that testimony every one would assume that Hiss and Dulles had a personal "conversation" and "discussed" the reports about Hiss being a Communist.

At the Trustees' dinner of December 12 (*supra*) Mr. Bullitt asked Mr. Hiss *where* his meeting with Dulles took place. Mr. Hiss replied that he did not see Mr. Dulles, who had only telephoned from New York and Hiss had denied the reports.

In short, Hiss withheld from Mr. Dulles, Mr. Ballantine, and the Trustees—until the whole scandal burst forth before the "Un-American Activities" Committee in August, 1948—all information about the ten-years investigation (1938-1948) that had been going by the F. B. I., members of Congress, and Secretary of State Byrnes, concerning Hiss as a Communist.

His testimony before the Committee was a *double entendre* which did not tell the facts—until they were forced out at the Trustees' dinner on December 12, 1948.

But that is not all.

Mr. Hiss never told anything whatever about the following two long subsequent interviews he had with Mr. Dulles.

One in February, 1948, when Mr. Dulles "searchingly questioned" Mr. Hiss about his "Communist contacts" (p. 8, *supra*). The second one August 18, 1948, when Mr. Dulles suggested that Mr. Hiss voluntarily resign as President; and the Trustees will recall the dinner on Sunday evening, December 12, 1948 and the circumstances of the resignation tendered the next morning.

Further examples seem superfluous.

Conclusion

This "Review" has far exceeded its intended length.

* * * * *

Mr. Chambers' testimony appears as a blunt, straightforward, positive, unqualified statement of facts, unsupported by legal assistance or anything else, except an unaided memory of facts within his personal knowledge—none of which have been shown to be inaccurate; but, on the other hand, unexpectedly corroborated by Mr. Hiss himself, and by many disinterested third party records and oral evidence.

Mr. Hiss' testimony appears as that of an able, highly educated man, of professional training, with an amazingly accurate memory of every detail of the testimony heard at each prior Committee Meeting, with great dialectical skill and mental alertness; but cautious in expression, always with an anchor thrown to windward to cover any inconsistency or proven contradiction; and yet his statement of facts within his own personal experience has been constantly contradicted and torn to shreds by indisputable third party public and private written records, and disinterested oral evidence. His longtime Communistic friends and associates have refused (under plea of self incrimina-

tion) to answer the very questions which, if answered, might easily have contradicted Chambers and largely exonerated Hiss.

WM. MARSHALL BULLITT

Nassau, Bahamas.
December 4, 1948

Mr. Chambers' production of micro films and typewritten copies of confidential State Department documents which he claims Hiss gave him, and the Federal Grand Jury's indictment of Hiss for perjury before it, do not relate to any of the facts stated in this "Review"; and are not considered in it. (See footnote p. 14, note 24, *supra*.)

At the May meeting of the Trustees of The Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, Mr. Hiss was not re-elected as its President, but is still one of its Trustees.

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COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

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Mr. Tolson.....
Mr. Ladd.....
Mr. Clegg.....
Mr. Gleavin.....
Mr. Nichols.....
Mr. Rosen.....
Mr. Tracy.....
Mr. McRae.....
Mr. F. Mr.
Tel. Room.....
Mr. Nease.....
Miss Gandy.....

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O JAHAM. PROSECUTING ATTORNEY DESIRES TO KNOW EXACT DATES HAROLD WARE EMPLOYED BY U.S. GOVERNMENT, PARTICULARLY HIS EMPLOYMENT IN AGRICULTURE ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION. INFO NEEDED IN TRIAL. SUTEL RESULTS.

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Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI
 FROM : SAC, Baltimore
 SUBJECT: JAHAM
 PERJURY; ESPIONAGE (R); I.S. (R)
 (Bufile 74-1333)

DATE: 6/8/49

*J. C. Jeff
Balt*

Re NY let 6/6/49.

NY requested the Baltimore Office to attempt to obtain photostatic copies of death certificates and circumstances surrounding the deaths of CHARLES A. HISS, father of ALGER HISS, and MARY ANN (ELIOT) EMERSON, and BOSLEY HISS, sister and brother respectively, of ALGER HISS.

Certified copy of the certificate of death concerning CHARLES A. HISS was forwarded to the NY Office by letter dated 6/7/49.

Miss MARGARET T. BURKE, Library Clerk, The Sun newspaper, Baltimore, Md., advised on 6/7/49 that the newspaper's files failed to reflect any information concerning the death of CHARLES A. HISS in 1907. However, a further search disclosed that an item appeared in The Sun of May 17, 1926, indicating that BOSLEY HISS married a MARGARET OWEN in a NY hospital at that time, and that an article dated 11/4/26 indicated that BOSLEY HISS had died in NY following a long illness.

Mrs. ELEANORA LYNN, Librarian, Maryland Room, Enoch Pratt Library, Balto., Md., produced on 6/8/49, copies of The Sun for the periods April, 1907; May, 1926, and November, 1926.

An article which appeared in The Sun, Baltimore, Monday morning, 4/8/07, page 1, under column headed "City and Suburban", is as follows:

"Mr. CHARLES A. HISS, formerly of the Daniel Miller Company, cut his throat with a razor and died instantly at his home, 1427 Linden Avenue".

ELC

On page 4 of The Sun for this date appeared the following under a column headed "Died":

"HISS, suddenly, on April 7, 1907, CHARLES ALGER HISS, in the 42nd year of age. Funeral will take place from his late residence, 1427 Linden Avenue, on Tuesday afternoon at three o'clock."

In The Sun, Baltimore, Monday morning, 5/17/26, appeared the following article on page 24:

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Kisseloff-10184

WCP:ELC
65-1642

cc New York
Boston

Director, FBI 6/8/49

"BOSLEY HISS MARRIED IN NEW YORK HOSPITAL

"BALTIMOREAN, RECOVERING FROM LONG ILLNESS, WEDS MISS MARGARET OWEN

"Miss MARGARET OWEN, daughter of Mrs. G. H. OWEN and the late GEORGE HODGES OWEN of New York, and BOSLEY HISS, son of Mrs. C. A. HISS, and the late CHARLES A. HISS, of Baltimore, were married Saturday at the Presbyterian Hospital in New York City, it was announced by Mrs. HISS.

"Mr. HISS has been a patient at the Hospital for several months. He is recovering from an illness from which he has been suffering for more than a year.

"When the bridegroom is able to leave the Hospital, Mr. and Mrs. HISS are expected to come to Baltimore."

A further article appearing in The Sun, Baltimore, Thursday morning, 11/4/46,²⁶ stated the following:

"BOSLEY HISS DIES IN NEW YORK FOLLOWING LONG ILLNESS

"GRADUATED FROM J.H.U. IN 1922, BODY TO BE BROUGHT TO BALTIMORE TODAY

"BOSLEY HISS, 26 years old, son of Mrs. CHARLES ALGER HISS, 1427 Linden Avenue, died yesterday in New York following a long illness. The body will be brought to Baltimore today.

"Mr. HISS graduated from the Johns Hopkins University in 1922, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Arts. Following his graduation, he was a member of the staff of The Sun.

"Besides his mother, Mr. HISS is survived by his widow, Mrs. MARGARET HISS, two brothers, ALGER HISS and DONALD HISS, and two sisters, Miss ANNA HISS of Baltimore and Mrs. ELLIOTT EMERSON of Boston."

A copy of this letter is being designated for the attention of the Boston Office inasmuch as Boston was listed as the address of Mrs. ELLIOTT EMERSON.

Unless advised to the contrary by the office of origin, the Baltimore Office will discontinue further investigation to ascertain circumstances surrounding the death of Mrs. ELLIOTT EMERSON.

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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JUN 8 1949

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JAHAN. THE FOLLOWING IS SUMMARY OF HISS TRIAL MORNING SESSION JUNE EIGHT. CHAMBERS RESUMED STAND ON REDIRECT EXAMINATION BY AUSA MURPHY. IT WAS BROUGHT OUT THAT HE HAS NEVER BEEN A PATIENT IN A SANITARIUM, HEALTH RESORT, ETC., SINCE THIRTYFOUR, WITH EXCEPTION OF TWO DAYS TREATMENT FOR INFECTED THROAT AT NY HOSPITAL, AND THAT HE HAS NEVER BEEN EXAMINED BY A PSYCHIATRIST. TESTIFIED HIS GRANDMOTHER HAD BEEN COMMITTED TO INSANE ASYLUM IN NINETEEN TWENTYONE AT AN ADVANCED AGE. ALSO THAT HE HAD NOT BEEN ASKED AT BALTIMORE OR BY HCUA ABOUT FOUR HUNDRED DOLLAR LOAN FROM HISS AND THEN DESCRIBED IN DETAIL EXTERIOR AND INTERIOR OF HISS RESIDENCES AT VOLTA PLACE AND THIRTIETH STREET. MURPHY BROUGHT OUT BY READING FROM PAGES FIVE SIX FOUR, FIVE SEVEN THREE, SIX SIX TWO AND SIX SEVEN ONE OF HCUA RECORD THAT CHAMBERS HAD TESTIFIED IN SUMMER OF FORTYEIGHT THAT HE HAD KNOWN HISS BETWEEN THIRTYFIVE AND THIRTYSEVEN ROUGHLY SPEAKING. CHAMBERS THEN TESTIFIED THAT HE HAD NOT REALIZED UNTIL GOING OVER STORY WITH FBI AND CONSULTING BALTIMORE DOCUMENTS THAT HE HAD IN FACT KNOWN HISS UP TO THIRTYEIGHT. THEN TESTIFIED

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PAGE TWO

ABOUT BEING DRIVEN AROUND GEORGETOWN IN EARLY FORTYNINE BY FBI
AGENTS AND PICKING OUT WITHOUT BEING PROMPTED THE VARIOUS RESIDEN-
CES WHERE HISS HAD LIVED DURING THEIR ACQUAINTANCESHIP. IT WAS
ALSO DEVELOPED THAT CHAMBERS TESTIFIED A TOTAL OF TEN DIFFERENT TIMES
BEFORE GJ IN NYC. MURPHY THEN ATTEMPTED TO READ ALOUD ALL OCTOBER,
FORTYEIGHT, TESTIMONY OF CHAMBERS BUT OBJECTION THERETO SUSTAINED.
THEN BROUGHT OUT DETAILS OF CHAMBERS CONVERSATION WITH BERLE IN
SEPTEMBER, THIRTYNINE, THAT HE TOLD BERLE HISS WAS A COMMUNIST AND HAD
BEEN IN UNDERGROUND APPARATUS WITH OTHERS. NEVER HEARD FROM BERLE
LATER. ALSO THAT HE TOLD RAY MURPHY OF STATE DEPARTMENT IN FORTY
FIVE THAT HISS WAS A COMMUNIST AND DESCRIBED UNDERGROUND APPARATUS
TO MURPHY. COURT THEN SUSTAINED OBJECTION TO INQUIRY AS TO WHY
CHAMBERS BROKE FROM CP. ALSO TESTIFIED AGAIN ABOUT TRIP TO
PETERBORO WITH ALGER AND PRISCILLA AND THAT HE HAD RETRACED THE ROUTE
WITH TWO FBI AGENTS A FEW MONTHS AGO. TESTIFIED HE FIRST MET WAD-
LEIGH IN WASHINGTON IN THIRTYFIVE THROUGH INTRODUCTION BY DAVID
CARPENTER. THAT WADLEIGH WAS THEN IN DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE AND THAT
HE KNEW HIM LATER IN TRADE AGREEMENTS SECTION OF STATE AND RECEIVED
STATE DEPARTMENT DOCUMENTS FROM HIM FIRST IN THIRTYFIVE OR SIX AND
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PAGE THREE

BEGAN RECEIVING MANY FROM HIM IN THIRTYSEVEN, ALL OF WHICH WERE ORIGINALS. TOOK THEM TO CARPENTER FOR PHOTOGRAPHING AND RETURNED ORIGINALS TO WADLEIGH WHO HE SAID WENT TO TURKEY IN FEB. OR MARCH, THIRTYEIGHT, AFTER WHICH HE DID NOT SEE HIM AND RECEIVED NO DOCUMENTS FROM HIM. STATED LAST SAW WADLEIGH IN JAN. OR FEB. THIRTY EIGHT. ALSO THAT WADLEIGH HIMSELF SOMETIMES GAVE DOCUMENTS DIRECTLY TO CARPENTER. STATED HE DID NOT RECEIVE THE BALTIMORE PAPERS OR THE DOCUMENTS REPRODUCED ON FILM C AND D FROM WADLEIGH BUT RATHER FROM HISS. ALSO THAT HE HAD THREE SOURCES IN OTHER GOVERNMENT AGENCIES BUT DID NOT GIVE NAMES. TESTIFIED THAT IN ADDITION TO BALTIMORE PAPERS AND TWO STRIPS OF DEVELOPED FILM, THERE WERE OTHER TANGIBLE OBJECTS IN ENVELOPE HE RETRIEVED AT LEVINE RESIDENCE. ALSO THAT HE NEVER RECEIVED ANY PARAPHRASING OR TYPED COPIES OF DOCUMENTS OR HANDWRITTEN DOCUMENTS FROM WADLEIGH. SAID HE TOLD BERLE ABOUT WADLEIGH. ALSO THAT HE HAD A REMINGTON PORTABLE TYPEWRITER IN THE THIRTIES WHICH HAD BEEN GIVEN HIM BY ULRICH AND WHICH WAS OWNED BY THE APPARATUS AND THAT HE DISPOSED OF IT SOMETIME IN THE FORTIES PURPOSELY BECAUSE HE WAS TIRED OF BEING REMINDED OF THE PAST. THERE WERE THEN ADMITTED INTO EVIDENCE WITHOUT OBJECTION

END OF PAGE THREE

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PAGE FOUR

ENLARGED PRINTS MADE FROM FILMS C AND D AND CHAMBERS EXPLAINED
NUMBERING SYSTEM THEREON USED BY HIMSELF AND OTHER APPARATUS PHOTO-
GRAPHERS. THEN DESCRIBED IN DETAIL CIRCUMSTANCES SURROUNDING HIS
SECURING ENVELOPE NOVEMBER FOURTEEN LAST FROM LEVINE RESIDENCE AND
STATED HE DID NOT INSERT ANY DOCUMENTS OR FILM INTO THE ENVELOPE
DURING TEMPORARY ABSENCE FROM KITCHEN OF LEVINE. THERE WAS THEN
ADMITTED INTO EVIDENCE WITHOUT OBJECTION THE ORIGINAL ENVELOPE
WHICH CHAMBERS IDENTIFIED AS BEING THE ONE IN WHICH THE MATERIAL
WAS LEFT WITH LEVINE. MURPHY THEN HAD CHAMBERS EXPLAIN WHAT HE
MEANT WHEN HE HAD TESTIFIED UNDER CROSS THAT HE HAD NO INDEPENDENT
RECOLLECTION OF RECEIVING EACH PARTICULAR DOCUMENT FROM HISS, AND
CHAMBERS SAID HE WAS POSITIVE HISS GAVE THEM TO HIM BUT THAT HE
COULD NOT RECALL EACH SPECIFIC OCCASION BY ITSELF ON WHICH HE
RECEIVED DOCUMENTS. ALSO THAT HE DID NOT TELL HIS BALTIMORE ATTOR-
NEY ABOUT THE FILMS BECAUSE THREE OF THE STRIPS WERE UNDEVELOPED AND
HE DESIRED TO DEVELOP THEM BEFORE ADVISING HIS ATTORNEY. HE STATED
HE LOST POSSESSION OF THE ARTICLES HE HAD PUT IN THE PUMPKIN WHEN
SERVED BY STRIPLING WITH SUBPOENA DUCES TECUM, RETURNABLE FORTHWITH
AND SAME NIGHT TURNED OVER FILMS TO WHEELER AND APPELL OF HCUA.
STATED ON RETURNING TO BALTIMORE, NOVEMBER FOURTEEN LAST, HE HAD
TOLD HIS WIFE ONLY THAT HE HAD FOUND SOMETHING WHICH MADE A
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PAGE FIVE

GREAT CHANGE IN THE SITUATION. TESTIFIED GEORGE SILVERMAN KNEW HIM AS CHAMBERS IN THIRTYSEVEN IN WASHINGTON AND ALSO A DR. GILMAN, HIS SUPERIOR ON THE NATIONAL RESEARCH PROJECT SO KNEW HIM BUT STATED DID NOT BELIEVE HISS KNEW THE NAME CHAMBERS. TESTIFIED HE PURCHASED HOUSE ON ST. PAUL STREET IN BALTIMORE ABOUT JULY, THIRTYEIGHT, BUT COURT REJECTED MOTION TO OFFER AGREEMENT RELATING THERETO ON GROUND IT WOULD ONLY ENCUMBER RECORD. MURPHY THEN BROUGHT OUT CHAMBERS ONLY TRANSLATED "SCORPION" AND HAD NOTHING TO DO WITH WRITING IT. TESTIFIED HE BOUGHT CAR IN THIRTYFIVE WITH CP FUNDS. REGISTERED IT IN NAME OF DAVID BREEN AND LATER SOLD IT TO HIMSELF, THAT IS, TRANSFERRING TITLE TO CHAMBERS. DATES OF COMMENCEMENT OF LIBEL ACTION IN BALTIMORE AND FILING OF PROCESS THEREIN THEN PUT INTO RECORD. COURT ADJOURNED FOR LUNCHEON RECESS. IT APPEARS REDIRECT WILL BE CONCLUDED VERY SHORTLY.

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G JAHAM. FOLLOWING IS SUMMARY OF HISS TRIAL, AFTERNOON SESSION, JUNE EIGHT. REDIRECT EXAMINATION OF CHAMBERS CONTINUED AND AUSA MURPHY BROUGHT OUT THAT GRAND JURY TESTIMONY BY CHAMBERS THAT HE HAD MET HISS IN NYC ONLY ONCE AND HAD NEVER MET PRISCILLA IN NYC WAS NOT INCONSISTENT WITH HIS TRIAL TESTIMONY INASMUCH AS HE HAD INTERPRETED QUESTION AS CALLING FOR OCCASIONS OF MEETINGS IN NYC RATHER THAN TIMES WHEN HE SAW THEM HERE. THEN TESTIFIED THAT HE HAD IN FACT SEEN ALGER IN NYC ON TWO OTHER OCCASIONS, ONCE WHEN THEY CAME UP BY TRAIN AND ONCE ON RETURN FROM PETERBORO TRIP. ALSO THAT HE SAW PRISCILLA ON LATTER OCCASION IN NYC. MURPHY THEN REFERRED TO CHAMBERS EARLIER TESTIMONY THAT HE HAD GIVEN ESPIONAGE MATERIAL ONLY TO BYKOV AND BROUGHT OUT WHEN CHAMBERS SO TESTIFIED HE WAS REFERRING TO PERIOD ABOUT NINETEEN THIRTY SEVEN. BY THIS QUESTION MURPHY WAS ATTEMPTING TO CLEAR UP APPARENT INCONSISTENCY INASMUCH AS CHAMBERS TESTIFIED IN INSTANT TRIAL THAT HE GAVE TO J. PETERS MATERIAL HISS SECURED WHILE WITH NYC COMMITTEE. THEN TESTIFIED HE BORE NOR MALICE TOWARDS HISS. REDIRECT CONCLUDED. ON RE-CROSS STRYKER DREW CHAMBERS ATTENTION TO NUMBEROUS ANSWERS HE GAVE ON

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PAGE TWO

PRE TRIAL EXAMINATION TO EFFECT THAT HE HAD NO INDEPENDENT RECOLLECTION
ABOUT RECEIVING EACH DOCUMENT SPECIFICALLY FROM HISS AND ASKED CHAMBERS
REPEATEDLY THAT HIS TESTIMONY IN INSTANT TRIAL WAS NOT INCONSISTENT
WITH SUCH ANSWERS CHAMBERS REITERATED SEVERAL TIMES, THERE WAS NO
INCONSISTENCY AND THAT THERE WAS NEVER ANY DOUBT IN HIS MIND THAT HISS
GAVE HIM THE DOCUMENTS. STRYKER THEN REFERRED TO CHAMBERS HCUA TESTIMONY
ABOUT VISITING HISS AT THIRTIETH STREET AND ATTEMPTED TO HAVE HIM STATE
THAT IT WAS STRANGE THAT PERSON OF NORMAL INTELLIGENCE COULD NOT IDENTI-
FY BY NAME THE STREET WHERE THE RESIDENCE WAS LOCATED, BUT CHAMBERS
INSISTED THE RECORD WHEREIN HE SAID HISS RESIDED AT DENT PLACE WAS IN-
CORRECT DUE TO STENOGRAPHER-S ERROR AND THAT IT WAS VOLTA PLACE.
STRYKER ATTEMPTED TO PURSUE LINE OF INQUIRY ABOUT CHAMBERS BEING DRIVEN
TO VOLTA PLACE, IN EARLY NINETEEN FORTYNINE, BY BUREAU AGENTS
BUT COURT SHUT OFF THAT LINE OF QUESTIONING BY SAYING THAT IT WAS AL-
READY COVERED. STRYKER HAD CHAMBERS ADMIT THAT HE DID NOT INTEND TO
MAKE FULL DISCLOSURE TO BERLE IN DECEMBER, NINETEEN THIRTYNINE, THAT
HE DID NOT TELL HIM ABOUT ESPIONAGE, BUT CHAMBERS STATED THAT IT WAS
NOT TRUE THAT HE DID NOT TELL BERLE ABOUT HISS BEING A COMMUNIST.
STRYKER THEN ATTEMPTED TO READ ALOUD TESTIMONY OF BERLE ON PAGE ONE

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PAGE THREE

TWO NINE THREE OF HCUA RECORD BUT OBJECTION THERE WAS SUSTAINED AND STRYKER THEN HAD CHAMBERS READ IT TO HIMSELF AFTER WHICH HE ANSWERED THAT HIS RECOLLECTION OF HIS CONVERSATION WITH BERLE WAS NOT THEREBY REFRESHED. JUDGE KAUFMAN THEN INQUIRED IF BERLE ASKED ABOUT ESPIONAGE AND CHAMBERS SAID NO. ALSO WHETHER CHAMBERS TOLD BERLE ABOUT FREQUENT VISITS TO HISS AND RECEIPT OF DOCUMENTS AND CHAMBERS SAID NO. OBJECTION THEN SUSTAINED TO QUESTION AS TO WHETHER CHAMBERS DID NOT GO BEFORE HCUA LAST SUMMER TO PARTICIPATE IN POLITICAL CAMPAIGN. STRYKER THEN DREW ATTENTION TO ITEM IN QUOTE NEWSWEEK UNQUOTE MAGAZINE WHICH CHAMBERS READ ALOUD AT HOTEL COMMODORE CONSULTATION WHICH ARTICLE DEALT WITH PRESIDENT TRUMAN PEDDLING POST OF SECRETARY OF LABOR, APPARENTLY WAS TRYING TO SHOW CHAMBERS READ THAT PARTICULAR ARTICLE PURPOSELY BECAUSE OF POLITICAL FLAVOR BUT THIS LINE WAS NOT PURSUED FURTHER. STRYKER THEN TOUCHED BRIEFLY ON TRIP TO PETERBORO, HAD CHAMBERS TESTIFY THAT ALGER AND PRISCILLA REMAINED IN CAR WHILE HE TALKED TO WHITE, WHO IS NOW DECEASED, AND THEN WENT INTO WHETHER FBI SECURED GUEST REGISTER FROM BLEAK HOUSE AND WHEN CHAMBERS SAID YES HE WENT ON TO SAY HE HIMSELF NEVER EXAMINED IT, THAT IT WAS NOT SHOWN TO HIM

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BY FBI, THAT HE HAD NO KNOWLEDGE OF WHAT FBI DID WITH IT EXCEPT HE WAS TOLD THERE WAS NOTHING ON IT. OBJECTION WAS SUSTAINED AS TO QUESTION WHETHER FBI HAD BEEN HELPFUL TO CHAMBERS IN THE MANY TALKS BETWEEN HIM AND AGENTS AND CHAMBERS DENIED FBI HAD BEEN HELPFUL IN REFRESHING HIS MIND BUT THOUGHT HE COULD HAVE BEEN HELPFUL TO AGENTS. CHAMBERS DENIED REASON FOR FAILURE TO MAKE EARLIER DISCLOSURE WAS FRIENDSHIP FOR HISS AND SAID HE DID NOT WANT TO INJURE ANYONE IN THE GROUP. ALSO THAT FRIENDSHIP FOR HISS WAS A LESSER MOTIVATING REASON FOR HIS TEN YEAR SILENCE. IN RESPONSE TO QUESTION WHETHER HE HAD THE RIGHT TO REITERATE THE TRUTH CHAMBERS SAID THAT HE THOUGHT HE HAD CHRISTIAN DUTY AND DENIED THAT HIS FRIENDSHIP FOR HISS OUTWIGHED HIS SENSE OF DUTY FOR GOVERNMENT. ADMITTED THAT HE DID NOT INFORM ATTORNEY MAC MILLAN ON NOVEMBER FIFTEEN ABOUT RETRIEVING FILM. DENIED HIS POCKETBOOK WAS AT STAKE IN THE LIBEL ACTION. SAID HIS PROPERTY WAS IN HIS WIFE-S NAME. RE-CROSS CONCLUDED AT THIS POINT WITH EXCEPTION OF FURTHER EXAMINATION AS TO CHAMBERS GRAND JURY TESTIMONY IN DECEMBER CONCERNING HIS EXPLANATION FOR NOT HAVING TOLD TRUTH TO GRAND JURY PREVIOUSLY. THAT PORTION OF GRAND JURY TRANSCRIPT COULD NOT READILY BE LOCATED AND STRYKER WILL PURSUE ONLY THAT PHASE

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PAGE FIVE

TOMORROW. FLORENCE T. STAFFORD THEN TESTIFIED AND IDENTIFIED LETTER WRITTEN BY PRISCILLA TO UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND WHICH LETTER IS ONE OF IDENTIFIED SPECIMENS THAT WAS ADMITTED INTO EVIDENCE WITHOUT OBJECTION. NO CROSS. LAST WITNESS OF DAY WAS DONALD APPELL WHO TESTIFIED HE HAS BEEN WITH HCUA SINCE FEBRUARY, FORTYSEVEN, THAT HE DROVE CHAMBERS TO FARM DECEMBER SECOND LAST, THAT WHEELER WAS ALONG, THAT THEY ARRIVED ABOUT TEN THIRTY PM, THAT CHAMBERS, IN HIS PRESENCE, TOOK FROM A PUMPKIN SOME FILM WHICH APPELL THEREUPON INITIALED AND WHEN FILMS WERE HANDED HIM FOR INSPECTION HE IDENTIFIED THEM AS SOME HE HAD RECEIVED FROM CHAMBERS. ALSO THAT ONE PRINT FROM EACH FRAME ON THE FILMS HAD BEEN MADE BY LON THOMAS. ON CROSS EXAMINATION STRYKER BROUGHT OUT THAT THE SUBPOENA SERVED ON CHAMBERS, DECEMBER SECOND, BY HCUA WAS THE FIRST COMMITTEE SUBPOENA SERVED TO HIM. STRYKER, WITHOUT ANY EVIDENT PURPOSE, ASKED SEVERAL QUESTIONS AS TO WHY IT TOOK FROM SIX THIRTY PM TO TEN THIRTY PM FOR APPELL, WHEELER AND CHAMBERS TO DRIVE TO FARM AND THEN ASKED WHETHER PUMPKINS WERE LAID OUT IN SOME SORT OF DESIGN AND WITNESS DECLARED THAT HE BELIEVED THAT THAT WAS TRUE. STRYKER THEN DREW ATTENTION OF APPELL TO STRIPLING ARTICLES WHICH WITNESS SAID HE HAD READ AND ASKED WHETHER

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PAGE SIX

WITNESS NOTICED THE V SHAPED LAY OUT OF THE PUMPKINS AS DESCRIBED BY
STRIPLING AND WITNESS SAID HE WAS NOT SURE ABOUT THE EXACT LAY OUT.
CROSS WAS CONCLUDED AND COURT RECESSED UNTIL JUNE NINE.

SCHEIDT

END ACK PLS

NYC R 37 WA

cc: Mr. Scheidt

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SHLD THIS MSG BE NO 37 MIN

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~~INJECTOR AND SAC~~

O JAKAH. RE MILWAUKEE LETTER JUNE SEVEN.

JAKAH. RE MILWAUKEE LETTER JUNE SEVEN.
HARRY MARTIN IS OF OPINION WOODSTOCK TYPEWRITER WAS LEFT ON TRIAL
FOR SHORT PERIOD BEFORE PURCHASE BUT FEELS THAT IT WAS LEFT BY
GRADY WHO SUBSEQUENTLY MADE FOLLOW UP SALE HIMSELF. MARTIN HAS
NO INDEPENDENT RECOLLECTION OF ANY OTHER PERSON HAVING LEFT
THE TYPEWRITER ON TRIAL AND IS POSITIVE THIS TYPEWRITER HAS
NOT TRADED IN ON A NEW ONE AT ANYTIME DURING THE FANSLER-MARTIN
PARTNERSHIP. JOHN CARCHI NOT PRESENTLY AVAILABLE.

BOARDMAN

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE IS LOCATED AT NEW YORK

FILE NO. 74-94

REPORT MADE AT WASHINGTON, D. C.	DATE WHEN MADE 6/7/49	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 4/1-30;5/1024/49	REPORT MADE BY CARL N. DE TEMPLE dmh
TITLE JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was ETAL		CHARACTER OF CASE PERJURY ESPIONAGE - R INTERNAL SECURITY - R	

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

RE: ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN

Records Motor Vehicle & Traffic Division, Washington, D.C., reflect SARAH S. SILVERMAN, wife, owner of 1934 Ford automobile, motor No. 18-651229, from May 22, 1935, until March 28, 1941. IRMA MAY RINGE, self-admitted former member of CP, declined to comment whether SILVERMAN or her sister, HELEN HENRIETTA RINGE, were members of CP but described SILVERMAN as boy friend of HELEN. HELEN RINGE states acquainted with SILVERMAN since 1931 but has had no contact with him since summer 1947. She states SILVERMAN friendly with HARRY DEXTER WHITE but had no knowledge whether SILVERMAN CP member and denied membership herself. Confidential informant states SILVERMAN on mailing list of "The Socialist," official organ of Socialist Party of the United States in 1941. Co-employee Labor Advisory Board, NRA, advised SILVERMAN had considerable official contact with FRANK COE and HENRY COLLINS. Co-employee at Federal Coordinator of Transportation describes SILVERMAN as liberal. SILVERMAN informed former associate at Railroad Retirement Board that he did not answer allegations of BENTLEY before HCUA on advice of counsel on grounds that if he testified completely he might make a statement which might be contradicted by others and leave himself open to perjury. Same informant states SILVERMAN acquainted with HARRY DEXTER WHITE, "LOCH" CURRIE and possibly IRVING KAPLAN. Other Railroad Retirement Board and USAF associates offered nothing additional. WILLIAM MARSHAL BATCHELOR, former switchboard operator, 2325 15th Street, NW, identified photograph of ALGER HISS as visitor to apartment building. Did not know if HISS visited SILVERMAN and could offer no information re SILVERMAN. CLEO MC CLINTIC, former switchboard operator, 2325 15th Street, NW, observed SILVERMAN in possession of briefcase on leaving apartment in evenings. Other switchboard operators and neighbors 2138 California Street, NW, and 2325 15th Street, NW, could furnish nothing additional.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: <i>Glenn Hall</i>	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE <i>De</i>	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES	
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REFERENCE: Bureau file 74-1333
Bureau letter dated February 3, 1949
Report of Special Agent CARL N. DE TEMPLE at Washington, D.C.,
dated April 11, 1949

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DETAILS:

AT WASHINGTON, D.C.

I. MISCELLANEOUS

Reference is made to the information regarding the three rugs delivered to SILVERMAN from New York City in the latter part of December 1936 or the first part of 1937, one of which was delivered by SILVERMAN to ALGER HISS at a pre-arranged meeting place on the outskirts of Washington in the vicinity of Maryland University. The following investigation was conducted by the writer and Special Agent WILLIAM J. STATEN to determine the make and model of the automobile in the possession of ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN during that period.

Mr. ROGERS of the Motor Vehicle and Traffic Division of Washington, D.C., on April 26, 1949, made the records of his office available and it was found that Mrs. SARAH S. SILVERMAN, wife of ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN, purchased from Cherner Motor Company on May 22, 1935, a 1934 Ford automobile, motor No. 18-651229. The title of this automobile reflected title No. 356628 and the address of Mrs. SILVERMAN as 2138 California Street, NW. These files further reflected that on March 25, 1941, Mrs. SILVERMAN applied for a duplicate certificate of title because of the loss of the old one. Mrs. SILVERMAN declared she was residing at 2325 15th Street, NW, at this time. This file also shows that on March 28, 1941, the Barry-Pate Motors advised that the car was traded into their stock.

Miss MARY SIMMONS, office manager, Barry-Pate Motors, advised on April 25, 1949, that a search of her files reflected that a Ford automobile, motor No. 18-651229, had been traded in by a Mrs. SARAH S. SILVERMAN and a new Chevrolet sport sedan was purchased by her on April 1, 1941.

The report of Special Agent WILLIAM C. TOWER, dated March 11, 1949, at Seattle entitled JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS reflected that IRMA MAY RINGE, aka SALLY RINGE, SALLY GOLDMARK and Mrs. JONATHAN E. GOLDMARK, was interviewed March 4, 1949, along with her husband, JONATHAN E. GOLDMARK, at their cattle ranch at Okanogan, Washington, by Special Agents OTIS V. KELLY and WILLIAM C. TOWER of the Seattle Office. During the course of this interview SALLY GOLDMARK admitted knowing ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN whom she described as a boy friend of her sister, HELEN RINGE. She stated that HELEN and SILVERMAN had broken up about one and one-half years ago and it was her understanding that SILVERMAN had gone back to his wife. She stated she did not desire to comment concerning whether HELEN or SILVERMAN were members of the Communist Party and did not comment concerning their activities.

Mrs. GOLDMARK related that her activity in a group named "United Front Supports" in New York convinced her that the Communist Party in New York was sincerely attempting to aid the distressed and unemployed persons of that period. From her reading and activity she became convinced that she should join the Communist Party which she did in the fall of 1935 after

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she had gone to Washington, D.C. She remained a member until 1939 or possibly 1940. She declined to furnish information relative to who had recruited her into the Party nor did she desire to name the persons who had influenced her to join the Party.

The report of Special Agent DAVID EDWIN TODD, dated March 23, 1949 at San Francisco, entitled JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, reflects that HELEN HENRIETTA RINGE was interviewed March 9, 1949, by Special Agents CHARLES F. BRUSCH and DAVID EDWIN TODD of the San Francisco office. Miss RINGE was a delegate to the YWCA convention being held in San Francisco and was residing at the Whitcomb Hotel in that city. At the outset of the interview Miss RINGE claimed to be only a casual acquaintance of SILVERMAN and made no effort to volunteer any information concerning him. She was asked directly when she first met SILVERMAN to which she replied it was in 1931 during the period SILVERMAN was employed on the Babson or the Massachusetts Institute of Technology faculty. She said that they had met socially and that they were introduced by one CRAYTON HILL who was also on the Babson staff. She described SILVERMAN as an interesting person and stated they had a number of similarities of interest and it came as a great surprise to her when she learned SILVERMAN had been subpoenaed before the House Committee on Un-American Activities. She stated that about one year ago when she was employed at Washington, D.C., and SILVERMAN was residing in New York City, she had occasion to make a trip from Washington to New York. Prior to making this trip she wrote SILVERMAN informing him of her arrival and suggesting that he meet her at the train. Miss RINGE said that she was met at the train by a person from SILVERMAN's office who told her that SILVERMAN had been subpoenaed to testify before the Federal Grand Jury at New York City in a very serious matter and that there were serious charges against him. She said that the person who met her advised that SILVERMAN suggested it would be unwise for her to see him. She said she has had no contact with SILVERMAN since that incident.

Miss RINGE was questioned concerning the friends and associates of SILVERMAN to which she answered that she had known HARRY DEXTER WHITE to be a friend of SILVERMAN although she had never met WHITE nor had she ever discussed the details of the association between WHITE and SILVERMAN. She recalled this friendship inasmuch as SILVERMAN once mentioned that he had known WHITE in the graduate school at Harvard University. Miss RINGE said that she had no knowledge whatever which would lead her to believe that SILVERMAN was a Communist or Communist Party member. She stated she herself had never attended any Communist Party meetings.

Miss RINGE related that her association with SILVERMAN had covered a span of some 15 years and most of the association took place in Washington, D.C., which indicated to her that she had seen SILVERMAN probably in excess of 100 times. She said that there were occasions when she met SILVERMAN alone and also occasions where her friends had been present when SILVERMAN visited her home. She said they had taken no trips together outside Washington, D.C.,

but admitted that SILVERMAN had once visited her at the home of Mrs. ALFRED NAJAR at Chestertown, New York, during a summer vacation. Miss RINGE said that Mrs. NAJAR was a friend of hers and that Mrs. NAJAR met SILVERMAN through her.

Miss RINGE stated that she never met Mrs. SILVERMAN and according to Miss RINGE it was "hard to say" whether there was some explanation in SILVERMAN's domestic life for this situation. Miss RINGE was asked if SILVERMAN had ever indicated this, which question she did not answer, and after a long pause she was asked if that was something she could not answer. She replied she was pondering the question. Miss RINGE was then advised by the interviewing agents that she did not need to answer any questions which might tend to either degrade or incriminate her to which she replied, "Then let's talk about something else."

She was questioned concerning the extent of her sister SALLY's association with SILVERMAN and she stated so far as she knew it was only when SALLY met him in her, HELEN's, home. She then stated she knew of absolutely no association of SALLY with the Communist Party.

She stated SILVERMAN never made any effort to have her do favors for him and they never discussed or compared ideologies or discussed Communism. In explanation of her association with SILVERMAN she said that fundamentally she, herself, was a very serious person and SILVERMAN was the one individual whom she knew with whom she could relax and act ridiculous and "silly" and she was never serious with him. She explained that her association with SILVERMAN was an outlet enabling her to get away from the strain of her work. She said SILVERMAN was the sort of person she needed in this regard.

She also said that she knew generally the type of work performed by SILVERMAN in connection with his official government work in Washington, D.C.

Miss RINGE stated she knew of no association between CHARLES WAGNER and SILVERMAN or HELEN FULLER and SILVERMAN.

At the time of this interview Miss RINGE furnished her New York address as 340 East Second Street, telephone Rhinelander 4-4416, c/o Mrs. RICHARD DAMA.

With regard to HELEN RINGE's admitted association with SILVERMAN, the following information is being set forth.

On November 24, 1945, SILVERMAN was observed by Special Agents FRED H. GREEN and ANKER B. HARBO lunching with an unidentified woman who was later identified as HELEN RINGE of 2000 Connecticut Avenue, NW, Apartment 708.

On December 9, 1945, at 7:30 p.m. SILVERMAN was observed by Special Agents PAUL H. O'GRADY and CLARENCE A. GIARD to proceed from his apartment, No. 311, at 2325 15th Street, NW, via streetcar to the apartment of HELEN RINGE at 2000 Connecticut Avenue. At 8:00 p.m. that evening SILVERMAN and Miss RINGE were observed walking to Alfred's Restaurant, 1724 Connecticut Avenue, where they dined until 9:10 p.m., at which time they returned to HELEN's apartment where SILVERMAN remained until 11:50 p.m., when he returned to his residence.

SILVERMAN on January 4, 1946, was observed by Special Agents MAURICE A. TAYLOR and ANKER B. HARBO to leave his place of business at the French Supply Council and proceed on foot to the apartment of HELEN RINGE. SILVERMAN was observed to stop en route and purchase a bunch of yellow flowers which he carried with him to the apartment.

T-1, an informant familiar with the affairs and activities of SILVERMAN for a considerable period covering 1945 to 1947 and who has furnished reliable information, advised that SILVERMAN conversed with HELEN RINGE on October 26, 1946, and arranged a meeting with her at her apartment that afternoon. T-1 could not furnish anything additional concerning this proposed meeting except that it was probably in the form of a luncheon engagement.

T-1, described above, advised that on February 24, 1947, SILVERMAN contacted HELEN RINGE to tell her goodbye since he was en route to New York. T-1 also advised that SILVERMAN on that same date had made reservations with American Airlines on the 2:20 p.m. plane for New York City.

T-2, an informant with knowledge of the mailing list of "The Socialist", official organ of the Socialist Party of the United States, advised that the name of A. GEORGE SILVERMAN, 2325 15th Street, NW, appeared on the above list in approximately January 1941.

II. EMPLOYMENT - U.S. GOVERNMENT

A. Labor Advisory Board, National Recovery Administration

Reference is made to Memphis letter, dated March 14, 1949, entitled JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, which suggested that MADELINE JAFFE may have been associated with SILVERMAN during their mutual employment at the National Recovery Administration.

Mrs. MADELINE JAFFE DONNER, 1219 Hamilton Street, NW, advised Special Agent WILLIAM H. ATKINSON on April 4, 1949, that she was employed on the Labor Advisory Board from the fall of 1933 until August or September 1934. At the latter date she was transferred as a statistician to the Research and Planning Division of the NRA.

Mrs. DONNER stated that SILVERMAN was an economic analyst on the Labor Advisory Board and that she worked directly under him during a portion of her service with that board. She advised that he was one of the higher classified employees and that she was on a much lower level and that she had little direct contact with him. She can not recall having had any social contact with SILVERMAN and his wife. Mrs. DONNER advised that she can not recall her social companions and does not recall ever hearing any derogatory information regarding SILVERMAN until SILVERMAN was mentioned by ELIZABETH BENTLEY and WHITTAKER CHAMBERS at the hearings before the House Committee on Un-American Activities. Mrs. DONNER stated she has no reason to believe that SILVERMAN ever engaged in subversive activity as alleged by the aforementioned individuals.

Reference is made to the New York letter, dated April 18, 1949, wherein the interview of RUTH RETICKER, Room 2524 Federal Security Building, Washington, D.C., was requested. It pointed out that Miss RETICKER was a former associate of SILVERMAN at the Labor Advisory Board, NRA, and might be in possession of information concerning SILVERMAN and his relations with HENRY HILL COLLINS while at that board.

Miss RUTH RETICKER, 3217 Aberfoyle Place, NW, was interviewed by Special Agent ROBERT E. LENIHAN at her office in the Federal Security Building, Room 2524 on April 25, 1949. Miss RETICKER advised that she knew GEORGE SILVERMAN as a fellow employee in the NRA and later in the Railroad Retirement Board but pointed out that she did not know SILVERMAN socially nor has she met his family. She further advised that she had very little contact with SILVERMAN but added that she could say nothing derogatory concerning him. She further advised that SILVERMAN and FRANK COE were closely associated in the NRA and appeared to know each other quite well. She further added that both SILVERMAN and COE were theoretically minded and appeared to share the same views on topics on which they were employed. She further advised that SILVERMAN knew HENRY COLLINS at that time and added so far as she knew they had considerable official contact in NRA. She advised she did not know whether SILVERMAN knew FRANK COE or HENRY COLLINS socially and explained that nothing has ever come to her attention that might lead her to question either COE or COLLINS.

B. United States Tariff Commission

Colonel SIDNEY MORGAN and L. W. MOORE were interviewed jointly in the office of Colonel MORGAN, Room 258, U.S. Tariff Commission, on February 15, 1949, by Special Agent WILLIAM J. STATEN.

Colonel MORGAN is the secretary to the U.S. Tariff Commission and MOORE is executive officer of the commission. Both advised that they remembered SILVERMAN as a former employee there but they knew him very slightly. In view of this situation neither MORGAN nor MOORE felt sufficiently qualified to comment concerning SILVERMAN's political philosophy or ideology. However, they knew of nothing that might lead them to believe that SILVERMAN ever engaged in any un-American activity.

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C. Federal Coordinator of Transportation

Reference is made to Seattle letter, dated April 25, 1949, which advised that CHARLES F. MALLOY, a former associate of SILVERMAN at the Railroad Retirement Board, is now residing at 5231 5th Street, NW, and requested his interview.

On May 4, 1949, Special Agent JOHN J. MASSE and the writer interviewed CHARLES MALLOY at his residence, 5231 5th Street, NW. Mr. MALLOY advised that he is presently employed as an accountant and auditor for the Civil Aeronautics Board, Washington, D.C. He stated he has never been employed by the Railroad Retirement Board, however, he recalls SILVERMAN slightly by name as being employed at the Federal Coordinator of Transportation a number of years ago. He explained that SILVERMAN was affiliated with that agency for only a short period and that he had very little contact with him. Mrs. MALLOY could furnish no additional information pertinent to this inquiry nor could he advise the names of any individual not previously interviewed who might be in possession of information relative to SILVERMAN.

Mr. BEVERLY S. SIMMS, 3903 Morrison Street, NW, was interviewed in his office, Room 2362 Interstate Commerce Commission, on April 19, 1949, by Special Agents CHESTER C. CRAWFORD and ROBERT E. LENIHAN. At this time Mr. SIMMS advised that he remembered SILVERMAN as an economist in the Federal Coordinator of Transportation office and later at the Railroad Retirement Board. He advised he had a speaking acquaintance with SILVERMAN but had very little professional contact with him and no social contact. SIMMS stated that SILVERMAN belonged to a group of individuals who had very advanced labor views and for this reason were considered on the liberal side. He added, however, that he could not list a single example which might cause one to question the loyalty or patriotism of any member of this group. He further advised that it has been nearly 12 years since he has had any contact with these people and therefore he probably has forgotten little incidents which might reveal their philosophy. Mr. SIMMS remembered that it was his belief that MURRAY LATIMER had personally employed SILVERMAN and apparently thought a great deal of his ability.

On March 23, and 24, 1949, Mrs. SARAH H. ROUTT, 308 Normandy Drive, Silver Spring, Maryland, and THOMAS E. WALKER, currently employed by the General Accounting Office, Room 1700, Idaho Avenue & Newark Street, NW, were interviewed by Special Agent HARRY K. CLAYTON. Both identified SILVERMAN as a former employee of the Federal Coordinator of Transportation office during their tenure of employment but could offer no information concerning his activities or associates.

D. Railroad Retirement Board

Reference is made to Chicago letter dated March 22, 1949, wherein additional names of former employees of the Railroad Retirement Board, Washington, D.C., were set forth. These names were obtained from the payroll records at the Railroad Retirement Board, Chicago, Illinois, and the interview of these respective people was requested and is being set forth herewith.

On April 5, 1949, Special Agents WILLIAM H. ATKINSON and JOHN B. VAN ETEN interviewed CHARLES BRAGMAN who is presently a legislative assistant to Senator CLAUDE PEPPER. BRAGMAN advised that he had been associated with the Railroad Retirement Board since its inception, and for a period was technically associated with the Federal Coordinator of Transportation, headed by JOSEPH EASTMAN, now deceased. BRAGMAN advised that GEORGE SILVERMAN came to the Railroad Retirement Board subsequent to BRAGMAN's association with the board and for that reason BRAGMAN is not sure who is responsible for bringing SILVERMAN there. He advised that MURRAY LATIMER must have signed the appointment but it was his recollection that there were some three or four persons being considered for the position and whether MURRAY LATIMER was or was not the person to make the final decision was not within his knowledge.

BRAGMAN advised he had never been in the home of GEORGE SILVERMAN nor had SILVERMAN been in his home. BRAGMAN could recall only several occasions when he had been present at social gatherings where SILVERMAN was also in attendance. The nature of these gatherings was as BRAGMAN recalled parties which were attended by employees of the Railroad Retirement. He stated he had no knowledge as to who SILVERMAN's close friends or associates were but he did know SILVERMAN was friendly with MURRAY LATIMER.

BRAGMAN advised that he had no knowledge of anything which had any bearing on the allegations of ELIZABETH BENTLEY and to the best of his memory the only person he knew who was mentioned by Miss BENTLEY as being engaged in subversive activities was GEORGE SILVERMAN. At a later point in the interview BRAGMAN recalled that CHARLES KRAMER, who had been employed with BRAGMAN on Senator PEPPER's Committee, was mentioned by Miss BENTLEY.

BRAGMAN stated he does not believe he has ever known anyone who was a Communist or associated with the Communist underground and he certainly had no reason to believe that GEORGE SILVERMAN was in any way connected with such activities. BRAGMAN commented that he did not believe that the allegations made by Miss BENTLEY concerning SILVERMAN were the truth. BRAGMAN then hurriedly went on to say that perhaps he was not qualified to make that statement since he was not acquainted with SILVERMAN other than perhaps casually and did not know who his friends or associates were.

Special Agents WILLIAM H. ATKINSON and JOHN B. VAN ETEN interviewed ALICE MARGARET DEMERJIAN on April 6, 1949. Miss DEMERJIAN is presently administrative officer in the Acquisition and Distribution Division, Department of State. Her office is located at 401 23rd Street, NW, Room 104.

Miss DEMERJIAM advised that she went to work for MURRAY LATIMER who was chairman of the Railroad Retirement Board in December 1935. She advised she did not consider herself to be well acquainted with GEORGE SILVERMAN in that her only contact with him was on a professional basis. She advised she had no knowledge as to who his close associates or friends were away from work but presumed that those persons with whom he worked in the Research Division of the Railroad Retirement Board would be well acquainted with him. She advised that MURRAY LATIMER and GEORGE SILVERMAN were on good terms but she had no knowledge as to the extent to which they kept company away from work and had no knowledge as to whether or not they moved in the same circle of friends. She can recall seeing GEORGE SILVERMAN only on two social occasions, both of which were office parties. She stated she has not seen SILVERMAN since he left the Railroad Retirement Board in 1942.

*There is
no loyalty or
disloyalty on
Demerjian's part
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Miss DEMERJIAM advised she had no knowledge as to how SILVERMAN obtained his position with the Army Air Forces subsequent to leaving the Railroad Retirement Board. She made the statement that other than GEORGE SILVERMAN she did not know any of the other individuals named by Miss BENTLEY as being involved in an underground espionage group. She stated that from the Railroad Retirement Board she went over to the Board of Economic Warfare which was later known as the Foreign Economic Administration. At this point Miss DEMERJIAM was requested to furnish the names of her superior or superiors with BEW and FEA to which she replied ALLAN ROSENBERG, GEORGE WHEELER and BOWEN SMITH. Miss DEMERJIAM then said that perhaps ALLAN ROSENBERG had been mentioned by ELIZABETH BENTLEY but she was not sure whether this was or was not the case.

Miss DEMERJIAM could not recall any instance where SILVERMAN was loaned to any government agency during his employment with the Railroad Retirement Board. She then recalled that there was a project under the Railroad Retirement Board which functioned in Philadelphia and was headed by one IRVING KAPLAN, whom she had met and had seen several times in MURRAY LATIMER's house. She then recalled that he, too, was mentioned by Miss BENTLEY.

Miss DEMERJIAM stated during her career, in fact during her lifetime, she has never known anyone who purported to be a Communist and she had no knowledge of anyone being connected with any underground subversive organization. She expressed great desire to be of aid to the investigating agents but stated she had no information of value and reiterated that she had no reason to question the loyalty, associates or activities of SILVERMAN while he was employed at the Railroad Retirement Board.

Mrs. GAIL N. FERRIS, International Trade Division, Department of Commerce, a former co-worker of SILVERMAN at the Railroad Retirement Board, was interviewed by Special Agent CHESTER C. CRAWFORD on April 19, 1949. Mrs. FERRIS stated that SILVERMAN was formerly her chief when she was employed at the Railroad Retirement Board, however, her only contact with him was on a professional basis and at no time had he given her any reason to question his allegiance to this country.

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Mr. ALVIN M. WARDEN, 3000 Connecticut Avenue, NW, was interviewed April 4, 1949, by Special Agent CHESTER C. CRAWFORD. WARDEN stated that as he recalls SILVERMAN hired him, WARDEN, as a statistical draftsman for the Railroad Retirement Board in 1938. He explained that his relationship with SILVERMAN was one of subordinate and superior and that at no time did he ever have social contact with SILVERMAN. He added that he got the impression that SILVERMAN did hire some individuals to be employed in his division whose loyalty might be questioned but this was just a personal feeling which was strengthened by the fact that strong pressure was used to get himself, along with others, to join the government union. He then added he does not recall any specific instance in which SILVERMAN gave him any concrete reason to question his loyalty. He stated he could not recall any of the names of SILVERMAN's close associates as it has been quite some time since he left the Railroad Retirement Board.

WILLIAM WHEELER HINCKLEY, RFD 1, Germantown, Maryland, was interviewed by Special Agents CHESTER C. CRAWFORD and ROBERT E. LENIHAN on April 18, 1949. HINCKLEY stated he was formerly employed for approximately two months with the Railroad Retirement Board and that he recalled the name of SILVERMAN as a fellow employee. HINCKLEY, however, could offer no information relative to SILVERMAN's activities or associates during his tenure at the board.

On April 12, 1949, Mrs. MILDRED STEIN, nee FISHMAN, was interviewed by Special Agents FRANCIS R. MC GINTY and WILLIAM J. STATEN at her home, 9508 Caroline Street, Silver Spring, Maryland. At this time Mrs. STEIN advised she was formerly employed by the Railroad Retirement Board from September 1938 to July 1941 in the capacity of research assistant. She further stated that SILVERMAN was then head of the Research Department of the Board during her employment with that organization. She explained, however, that her position did not bring her in direct contact with SILVERMAN and as a result she never knew him personally nor was she socially acquainted with either him or his wife. From her observations Mrs. STEIN believed SILVERMAN was an extremely hard working man whom she believed to be absolutely loyal to the United States. She was surprised and shocked when SILVERMAN was asked to appear before the HCUA.

Concerning SILVERMAN's associates while with the Railroad Retirement Board, Mrs. STEIN recalled that one SOLOMON S. KUZNETS, now deceased, was friendly with SILVERMAN. Mrs. STEIN also vouched for the loyalty and patriotism of KUZNETS. She further stated that Mr. EDWIN FITCH and Mr. LESTER SCHOENE were both men who could vouch for SILVERMAN's integrity and loyalty.

Mr. LESTER P. SCHOENE, attorney, was interviewed at his office, Room 301, 1625 K Street, NW, on April 5, 1949, by Special Agents CHESTER C. CRAWFORD and ROBERT E. LENIHAN. Mr. SCHOENE advised he met SILVERMAN through their association at the Railroad Retirement Board in 1937 inasmuch as he, SCHOENE, was employed at that time as general counsel for the board. He explained that he had considerable professional and social contact with SILVERMAN and that he was

also acquainted with his wife. SCHOENE stated in his opinion SILVERMAN was a completely loyal and patriotic United States citizen and that he found it impossible to believe that SILVERMAN could ever have been a member of the Communist Party or to have engaged in any subversive activities. He described SILVERMAN as a well educated and informed person and much too sensible and well balanced to fall for any Communist philosophy. He further advised that in his opinion SILVERMAN was not the type of person who could subject himself to the type of discipline the Communist Party requires.

SCHOENE stated that he met SILVERMAN shortly after SILVERMAN testified before the HCUA in answer to the allegations made by Miss BENTLEY before that group. He stated at that time he asked SILVERMAN why he chose to testify in the manner he did and was informed by SILVERMAN that his attorney, BERNARD JAFFE, had suggested this course since JAFFE felt that if he testified completely he might make a statement which might be contradicted by others and therefore leave himself open to a charge of perjury.

Mr. SCHOENE advised that he had frequent contact with SILVERMAN during SILVERMAN's employment in the War Department and added that although they were old friends SILVERMAN was absolutely discreet concerning his activities with the War Department and revealed no confidential information of any kind. SCHOENE stated that he was amazed when SILVERMAN's name was made public by BENTLEY's allegations. He explained that most of the individuals mentioned by BENTLEY were unfamiliar to him and to the best of his knowledge very few had any contact with SILVERMAN. At this time SCHOENE stated that it was his opinion that NATHAN GREGORY SILVERMASTER could very well be a Communist agent but felt that SILVERMAN certainly was not the type of person to disclose any information whatsoever to SILVERMASTER and also he could not recall SILVERMAN's ever having mentioned SILVERMASTER's name. SCHOENE explained that he is not acquainted with SILVERMASTER and that the above related opinion is based merely on his review of the newspaper accounts of the hearings before the HCUA. SCHOENE stated that SILVERMAN is a very good friend of MURRAY LATIMER and believes the two met while attending Harvard University. He also advised that SILVERMAN knew HARRY DEXTER WHITE and "LOCH" CURRIE and possibly IRVING KAPLAN. He added KAPLAN had formerly been in charge of a WPA project which was supervised by the Railroad Retirement Board and that SILVERMAN supervised this WPA project. He also pointed out that WHITTAKER CHAMBERS was also employed on this project as a writer at a salary of approximately \$2000 a year. He stated he did not know whether KAPLAN knew CHAMBERS or whether SILVERMAN knew CHAMBERS. He also advised that BERTHA BLAIR may have worked directly under SILVERMAN at the Railroad Retirement Board.

Mr. SCHOENE also advised that he knows ALGER HISS quite well and pointed out that his, SCHOENE's, partner, Mr. DAVIS, has served as counsel to Mr. HISS in recent months. SCHOENE stated it is his personal belief that HISS is completely innocent of all allegations made against him. However, he pointed out he did not desire to comment concerning HISS until after the trial. He added that if everyone of CHAMBERS' allegations is based on fact,

it would be very difficult to reconcile oneself to HISS' innocence. SCHOENE stated CHAMBERS is a very mysterious figure to him. He pointed out that according to newspapers CHAMBERS is supposed to have received a \$6000 position with the Railroad Retirement Board within 24 hours after seeking it. Mr. SCHOENE stated that he, due to his past connection with the Railroad Retirement Board, was very interested in this statement and personally looked into the matter. He pointed out his investigation disclosed that CHAMBERS' statement was not based on fact. Actually, he never was employed by the Railroad Retirement Board but was instead employed as a writer on a WPA project under the supervision of the Railroad Retirement Board. Furthermore, the position did not pay \$6000 a year but instead paid \$2000. Also, CHAMBERS did not receive this position within a 24 hour period but instead was approved for employment after a two week period. SCHOENE did not volunteer his source of the above related information, but it is noted that he shares an office with MURRAY LATIMER.

Mr. SCHOENE added he did not know who was instrumental in placing CHAMBERS in his position with the WPA but pointed out DAVID WEINTRAUB was employed on that same project which was also true of IRVING KAPLAN and probably either of these two men would have had to place final approval on CHAMBERS.

Mr. SCHOENE also advised he has met SILVERMAN's wife, SARAH, on several occasions and found her to be a very intelligent and charming woman. He commented that his wife is also acquainted with Mrs. SILVERMAN and considers her to be a close personal friend.

Mr. MILTON KRAMER was interviewed at his office, Room 301, 1625 K Street, NW, on April 6, 1949, by Special Agents CHESTER C. CRAWFORD and ROBERT E. LENIHAN. He advised that he had had occasional contact with SILVERMAN during their mutual employment at the Railroad Retirement Board but added he could not recall ever knowing SILVERMAN socially. He advised he knows nothing derogatory concerning SILVERMAN's loyalty and stated he was very much surprised when the allegations concerning SILVERMAN appeared in the newspapers.

Mr. KRAMER advised he met SILVERMAN in Washington at the time SILVERMAN appeared before the HCUA in answer to Miss BENTLEY's allegations. He asked SILVERMAN during this visit why he refused to testify before this committee and SILVERMAN indicated he thought he was being framed and any statements made by him would leave him open to a charge of perjury. KRAMER also pointed out that SILVERMAN's stand before this committee in refusing to testify was a typical Communist stand but he felt SILVERMAN was a victim of circumstances and one of several innocent people advised to take the stand in this manner in order to camouflage the real Communists appearing before this committee.

Mr. JOSEPH A. FENALLI was interviewed in his office, Room 401, 724 15th Street, NW, on April 6, 1949, by Special Agents CHESTER C. CRAWFORD and ROBERT E. LENIHAN. Mr. FENALLI advised he met SILVERMAN at the Railroad Retirement Board in 1938 or 1939 and has had frequent professional and social contact with him since that time. FENALLI could not recall, however, ever having visited the SILVERMAN home or having SILVERMAN as a guest in his home. He pointed out he had no doubt whatsoever in his own mind that SILVERMAN was not a Communist or a radical. He stated that SILVERMAN was a strong ROOSEVELT supporter and was very highly thought of by the people in the White House. FENALLI also advised that SILVERMAN is a good family man and is very interested in the welfare of his child. He stated in his mind an intelligent Communist would be far more interested in his Party than in his wife and family. He pointed out that another reason he did not consider SILVERMAN guilty of BENTLEY's allegations was the fact that he is not easily predictable and that his views never follow any consistent line and quite often vary a great deal from those of his associates.

Miss HELEN ANDERSON, 912 19th Street, NW, was interviewed by Special Agent ROBERT E. LENIHAN on April 4, 1949, in her office on the second floor of the American Red Cross Building at 18th and E Streets, NW. Miss ANDERSON advised that when she was employed by the Railroad Retirement Board she was secretary to the general counsel and took care of correspondence and worked under the immediate supervision of MURRAY LATIMER. She stated she did not know Mr. SILVERMAN before their association at the Railroad Retirement Board and added that she has not seen him since. She stated that she did not know SILVERMAN well enough to form an opinion concerning his loyalty nor could she suggest anyone who might have known SILVERMAN on a social basis.

MILTON WINAKUR, 119 Trenton Place, SE, a former co-employee of the SILVERMAN at the Railroad Retirement Board, was interviewed by Special Agent CHESTER C. CRAWFORD on April 20, 1949. WINAKUR stated that he knew of SILVERMAN only as an official at the Railroad Retirement Board and could offer no information relative to his activities or conduct while so employed.

IRVING MILLER, 1900 Biltmore Street, NW, who was employed at the Railroad Retirement Board during the same period as GEORGE SILVERMAN, was interviewed by Special Agent CHESTER C. CRAWFORD on April 20, 1949. MILLER recalled SILVERMAN by name and stated that his casual contact with SILVERMAN was of a professional nature. For this reason he did not feel qualified to comment concerning SILVERMAN's loyalty or patriotism even though he had no reason to suspect him of being other than a good American.

Chicago letter, dated March 22, 1949, advised that CHARLES L. HODGE, 5261 Old Dominion Drive, Arlington, Virginia, was employed at the Railroad Retirement Board from March 1, 1937, until October 21, 1945, at which time he transferred to the Department of State. Miss WALTON of the George Mason Greene Realty Company advised Special Agent WILLIAM J. STATEEN on April 28, 1949, that CHARLES HODGE is at the present time in Japan and is not expected to return for another year.

With regard to JESSICA BUCK RHINE, also named in Chicago letter as a co-employee of SILVERMAN at the Railroad Retirement Board, it may be pointed out that the report of Special Agent HOWARD A. KING, dated March 15, 1949, at Indianapolis, entitled JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, set forth the interview of JESSICA RHINE. On March 11, 1949, according to this report, Mrs. RHINE was interviewed by Special Agents HOWARD A. KING and EDWARD V. KNARTZER at her residence, 825 Eugene Street, Indianapolis, Indiana. Mrs. RHINE advised the Indianapolis agents that she had been reading the daily newspapers and had rather carefully noted the names of various individuals mentioned in connection with the recent HCUA hearings and the allegations of ELIZABETH BENTLEY, WHITTAKER CHAMBERS and others. At that time she advised that none of the individuals mentioned was known to her during her sojourn in Washington and that she knew nothing whatsoever about any Communist activity in Washington, D.C., or elsewhere.

In view of this information no further effort was made to reinterview JESSICA RHINE specifically concerning SILVERMAN.

E. Army Air Force, War Department

Mr. PHILLIP C. WARD, presently residing at 3260 South Utah Street, Arlington, Virginia, and who is presently unemployed and was formerly a colonel with the U.S. Air Force, was interviewed on April 4, 1949, by Special Agent EDWARD M. MULLIN relative to his association with ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN at the Army Air Force.

Colonel WARD advised that he entered active duty with the U.S. Air Force April 25, 1942, and in May of that year he was placed in the office of Statistical Division Air Materiel Command, U.S. Air Force. At this time he was employed in the capacity of statistical officer and analyst and recorded all information relative to air craft production and supply. It was Colonel WARD's opinion that SILVERMAN came to the Air Force from the Railroad Retirement Board about June 1942 and was brought in primarily to organize the Analysis and Reports Section which in turn would take over the duties of the Statistical Division which was then in charge of Colonel FAITH. Soon after SILVERMAN's arrival Colonel FAITH was transferred to another department and he, Colonel WARD, requested transfer to the Air Craft Distribution Control Section which did not come under the Analysis and Reports Branch but was a section of the Control Office headed by Colonel DYSON. Colonel WARD did not elaborate on the reason for this transfer although he advised that it was more or less due to a personal dislike for SILVERMAN who Colonel WARD considered a very incapable man for such a high position.

Consequently, when WARD went to the Distribution Control Section he was no longer under the supervision of SILVERMAN and consequently did co-ordinating work with the Analysis and Reports Branch. WARD believed that SILVERMAN's position required a review of all classified information originating in his section which was not of a technical nature. By this WARD advised that

technical information, such as fuel transfer systems, radar installation and fire control apparatus, would come under air craft engineering and consequently SILVERMAN's section would not have access to the technical orders concerning these installations. He did believe, however, that SILVERMAN's section did have top secret information concerning the air craft production figures regarding present and future production. Also, he would have access to air craft allocation from the factories to the Army Air Force, the Navy Air Force, and the RAF. However, these figures were more or less in round numbers and any individual who had the right to review such could ordinarily digest and remember such numbers.

Colonel WARD further advised he did not know SILVERMAN socially at any time and due to his personal dislike avoided SILVERMAN's presence whenever possible. WARD also believed that General BENNETT MEYERS was instrumental in securing SILVERMAN's services with the Air Force which undoubtedly came through the White House connection of LAUCHLIN CURRIE. WARD believes SILVERMAN to be a very close friend of LAUCHLIN CURRIE as he has heard. SILVERMAN make social engagements over the phone with CURRIE. WARD knew of no connection or association between SILVERMAN, NATHAN GREGORY SILVERMASTER, VICTOR PERLO, ALGER HISS, or WHITTAKER CHAMBERS. He did, however, believe his circle of associates notably included LAUCHLIN CURRIE but also FOSTER ADAMS, whom SILVERMAN brought with him to the Air Force from the Railroad Retirement Board.

Colonel WARD was unable to furnish any additional information which has not been reported heretofor and he knew of no un-American activity or association by SILVERMAN during this employment. He also advised that it was his impression that SILVERMAN brought from the Railroad Retirement Board to the Air Force one JOSEPH SENTURIA, Mrs. ESTHER MERRILL and FOSTER ADAMS.

The report of Special Agent LEMUEL W. KERR, dated April 8, 1949, at Norfolk, entitled JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, reflected the interview of DONALD F. FRITCH, former associate of SILVERMAN at the Army Air Force who advised that he, FRITCH, was placed in his position by Colonel JOHN SESSUNS in about August 1943. It was suggested that possibly SESSUNS might be in possession of additional information relative to SILVERMAN.

On April 26, 1949, Colonel JOHN W. SESSUNS was interviewed by Special Agent WILLIAM J. STATEN and the writer in his office at the Pentagon Building. Colonel SESSUNS stated that he was chief of the Production Division under Major General BENNETT MEYERS during the war and as such had some personal contact with SILVERMAN. SESSUNS advised that he considered SILVERMAN to be a "screwball" and he did not think too much of him from the standpoint of ability. He explained, however, that during their associations he could not recall seeing or hearing anything which would lead him to believe that SILVERMAN was engaged in subversive or un-American activity.

Colonel SESSUNS further advised that SILVERMAN's closest associate during that period was one JEROME OHRBACH but he could not recall the names of any other associates of SILVERMAN. SESSUNS further advised he was acquainted with Major ULLMANN (LUDWIG ULLMANN) and that he considered ULLMANN to be a very able person and was very much surprised when he saw ULLMANN's name associated with those of a Soviet espionage ring which was published in the newspapers. Colonel SESSUNS offered nothing additional not heretofore reported relative to SILVERMAN's activities or associates.

III. NEIGHBORHOOD INVESTIGATIONS

A. 2138 California Street, NW

Mr. LEO C. ROSTEN, 602 North Roxbury Drive, Beverly Hills, Calif., was interviewed in the office of the Rand Corporation, 1029 Vermont Avenue, NW, Washington, D.C., on April 19, 1949, by Special Agents CHESTER C. CRAWFORD and ROBERT E. LENIHAN. It is pointed out that ROSTEN is an official representative of the Rand Corporation. He advised he formerly resided on the 4th floor at 2138 California Street, NW, for approximately one year during 1935 or 1936. He advised he could not recall the name SILVERMAN nor could he identify a photograph of SILVERMAN. He further advised he never noticed any unusual activity in the vicinity of SILVERMAN's apartment and likewise never noted any acquaintances visiting either SILVERMAN or his wife. ROSTEN also stated that he had no knowledge of the delivery of rugs to any tenant at that address nor did he have knowledge or observe any tenant carrying or transporting articles from the apartment building.

Mr. ALGERNON S. GARDINER, 1631 L Street, NW, when interviewed by Special Agent WILLIAM H. ATKINSON advised that he is the head of A. S. Gardiner & Company Real Estate and during the 1930's his company served as the rental agent for the building at 2138 California Street, NW. He advised during this period he personally served as the rental agent for this building. GARDINER could not recall any of the tenants by name nor did the name SILVERMAN mean anything to him. He explained all his contacts were with the resident manager, Mrs. VIVIAN COLDICOTT. Agent ATKINSON exhibited to GARDINER a photograph of SILVERMAN which was not recognized by him. He further advised he would be unable to furnish any information regarding any of the tenants of this building and suggested Mrs. COLDICOTT as the likely person to be in possession of such information.

GARDINER advised that all of his records, dating back to the 1930's, have been destroyed and that it would be impossible for him to fix the dates of SILVERMAN's residence at the California street address. He suggested that the records of the H. L. Rust Company be reviewed as to any indication for the period that SILVERMAN occupied an apartment at this address. He explained that the Rust Company was agent for the Prudential Life Insurance Company and since the Prudential owned the building at 2138 California Street he was obliged to make monthly reports to the Rust Company.

The report of Special Agent GEORGE R. FLETCHER, dated April 29, 1949, at Richmond, entitled JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, reflected interview of Colonel SAMUEL P. SPRATT, former occupant of Apartment 103, 2138 California Street, NW, wherein SPRATT suggested the interview of a former janitor whose last name he recalled as STOCKLEY. He stated that STOCKLEY resided on the premises of that address for several years prior to 1936 and was conversant with many of the tenants of the building. In view of this information the following investigation was conducted by Special Agent WILLIAM J. STATEN on April 4, 5, 6, 11 and 13, 1949.

Mr. JOHN C. WALKER, janitor at 2138 California Street, who had previously advised that he has been at this address in his present position since the summer of 1937, advised he did not recall anyone by the name of STOCKLEY as a previous janitor. He did state, however, that he remembered a janitor prior to his employment who had died but he was unable to furnish the name.

Miss WALSH, Stones Mercantile Agency, advised she had no record of a STOCKLEY of 2138 California Street as a former or present resident. The records of the Credit Bureau were also examined but the name of STOCKLEY did not appear as a former tenant or employee at 2138 California Street, NW.

Mrs. K.D. PRIEST, Apartment 302, 2138 California Street, advised that she had been in this apartment since 1936 but she could not recall a janitor by the last name of STOCKLEY. She stated she knew most of the janitors by their first names only. Mrs. PRIEST further stated the only other resident of the apartment who resided there during this period was a Miss MARQUERITE VAN DYKE. Mrs. PRIEST also stated that she could not recall SILVERMAN as a tenant in that building nor did she have any knowledge of any tenant transporting or receiving any rugs.

Miss MARQUERITE VAN DYKE, Apartment 208, 2138 California Street, NW, advised she has been at this address since 1935 and had no recollection of any janitor by the name of STOCKLEY. The name of SILVERMAN was also unknown to Miss VAN DYKE and she could offer no information relative to the receipt or transportation of rugs by any of the tenants at that address.

Mr. W. B. JARVIS of the H. L. Rust Company advised that he was the rental agent for the apartments at 2138 California Street, NW, during 1934 to 1936 but he could not recall the names of the janitors during that period. He also explained that the records of his office failed to reveal the name of STOCKLEY as a former janitor.

It may be pointed out that the interview of three janitors at this address has been previously reported and that the name of STOCKLEY as their predecessor did not come to light. These janitors and their approximate periods of employment are listed as follows: JOHN C. WALKER, October 1937 to present; JOHN S. STEWART, three months in 1937; ROBERT TINSLEY, started early 1938 and stayed for approximately three years.

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It is also noted that the report of Special Agent FRANK G. JOHNSTONE, dated March 30, 1949, at Baltimore, entitled JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, reflects the interview of THOMAS EDWARD SMITH, aka "BIG TOM", wherein SMITH advised that he had been janitor at 2138 California Street from 1935 to the spring of 1937. In view of the above information, no further investigation is being conducted to locate former janitor STOCKLEY.

B. 2325 15th Street, NW

It may be noted that the report of the writer, dated April 11, 1949, at Washington, D.C., entitled JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, reported information that SILVERMAN stored an Oriental rug with the Federal Storage Company. The company records reflected that the rug was received from FLORENCE TOMPKINS, SILVERMAN's maid, on June 27, 1940. These records further reflected that the rug was taken from storage and delivered on November 10, 1942, to the SILVERMAN address where it was received by FLORENCE TOMPKINS. According to Mr. H. R. BARBEE, assistant secretary of the Federal Storage Company, BERNARD F. DECK was the driver who picked up the rug at the SILVERMAN residence on June 27, 1940.

BERNARD F. DECK who resides at Waxpool, Virginia, was interviewed by Special Agents PHILIP H. WILSON and HARRY K. CLAYTON on April 5, 1949, at his temporary place of employment, 609 East Leland Street, Chevy Chase, Md. DECK stated he was employed by the Federal Storage Company from 1936 until 1943 and during a large part of this time was assigned to picking up and delivering rugs to various customers. He recalled the SILVERMAN name and recalled them as having stored rugs with the company on one or more occasions. He was unable to recall FLORENCE TOMPKINS, SILVERMAN's maid, nor had he ever seen Mr. or Mrs. SILVERMAN. DECK explained it was the policy of the Federal Storage Company to require customers to have rugs rolled when the pickup truck called and therefore he would not be in a position to describe any particular rug he had handled. He pointed out that the rugs were also delivered in the same rolled condition.

Reference is made to the report of Special Agent FRANCIS D. O'BRIEN, dated April 12, 1949, at Boston, entitled JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, wherein a lead appeared to locate and interview BENJAMIN THIBODEAUX, former neighbor of SILVERMAN at 2325 15th Street, NW. On May 3, 1949, Mr. BALOG, Foreign Service Personnel, Department of State, advised the writer that THIBODEAUX is presently in Paris, France, on official business for the Department of State. She stated his appointment has been extended until March 31, 1950, and he is not expected to return to the United States prior to that date.

VERNON E. HEATON, 317 East Monroe Street, Alexandria, Virginia, when interviewed by Special Agent HERBERT S. HAWKINS advised that he lived in Apartment 309, 2325 15th Street, NW, in 1942 and 1943. He was not able to recall ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN as a neighbor and was unable to identify SILVERMAN from photographs exhibited to him by the agent. Mr. HEATON also stated he has since divorced his wife and does not know her present whereabouts. He was of the opinion his wife would have no additional information regarding SILVERMAN.

Reference is made to Bureau letter, dated April 19, 1949, entitled JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS which requested this office to identify and interview the switchboard operator or operators who were employed at ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN's apartment, 2325 15th Street, NW, prior to Mrs. M. WALKER. This letter also requested further investigation to determine the exact employment dates of SENTELL CHEFFENS as switchboard operator at SILVERMAN's apartment.

Special Agent ROBERT E. LENIHAN interviewed Miss PAT FULLEY, book-keeper, B. F. Saul Company, 925 15th Street, NW, on April 27, 1949. At that time Miss FULLEY made available the company's employers' quarterly contribution report, District Unemployment Compensation Board, reflecting the names of all employees at the Garden Towers Apartments, 2325 15th Street, NW, from January 1, 1938, to December 31, 1947. This report reflected the employment of one SAMUEL CHEFFENS from April to June 1938 and from April 1939 to March 1943 as a switchboard operator. In this connection it may be pointed out that there is no employee by the name of SENTELL in the records of the B. F. Saul Company. Inquiries concerning this matter were made of LAWRENCE CHEFFENS on April 28, 1949, at his residence, 4607 Connecticut Avenue, NW, when he stated that he has no brother by the name of SAMUEL and added that there was no employee at the Garden Towers by the name SAMUEL CHEFFENS during the period from January 1936 to December 1946. He advised the records of the B.F. Saul Company must be incorrect concerning this matter and added he felt certain the employee in question was his brother, SENTELL CHEFFENS.

Mrs. LILLIAN TURNER, resident manager of the St. Charles Apartments, 8724 Cameron Street, Silver Spring, Maryland, was interviewed by the writer and Special Agent JOHN J. MASSE on May 4, 1949. Mrs. TURNER advised she is the wife of MILTON TURNER and that she was formerly Miss LILLIAN SCHEFFRIES. She stated she was employed as a switchboard operator at 2325 15th Street, NW, starting in about 1937 and continuing for approximately two years. Mrs. TURNER recalled SILVERMAN very well. She explained that her contact with him was through her employment as switchboard operator and as such saw him daily. She described him as an exceptionally good tenant and said she knew nothing questionable or detrimental concerning him. She stated that SILVERMAN had few visitors but that she does not know the names of any of them. At this point unidentified photographs of individuals prominently mentioned in this investigation were shown to Mrs. TURNER. She was unable to identify any of these individuals as visitors at the 2325 15th Street address.

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It may be pointed out that the records of the B. F. Saul Company reflect the employment of LILLIAN SCHEFFRIES from January 1938 to March 1940 as a switchboard operator.

The records of the B. F. Saul Company reflect the employment of one WILLIAM MARSHALL BATCHLOR as a switchboard operator from April 1938 to September 1938.

On May 23, 1949, WILLIAM MARSHALL BATCHLOR was interviewed by the writer and Special Agent CHARLES W. PEASINGER at his place of business, 525 15th Street, NW. At that time he gave his home address as 649 Irving Street, NW, and furnished the following signed statement, the original of which is being forwarded to the New York Office:

"Washington, D.C.
May 23, 1949

"I, WILLIAM MARSHALL BATCHLOR, make the following statement to CARL N. DE TEMPLE who I know to be a Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation concerning ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN who I understand is a subject of official investigation by the F.B.I.

"I was employed as a switchboard operator at 2325 - 15 Street N.W. Wash. D.C. for about six months in 1937 or 1938. During this time I worked from twelve midnight until eight a.m. I recall that one of the tenants at this apartment house was SILVERMAN. The only thing I recall about SILVERMAN is that I have seen him passing through the lobby of the apartment building during my working hours.

"Mr. DE TEMPLE has shown me a number of photographs of men and women. I recognized the photograph of one man. I have seen this man passing through the lobby of 2325 15 Street N.W. in the direction of the elevator on several occasions. As I recall he was fairly tall and of slender build. After recognizing this photograph and describing this man as above Mr. DE TEMPLE has told me that the man in the photograph is ALGER HISS. I do not know what Mr. HISS was doing in the apartment building. I do not know whom he may have been visiting. He was not a tenant there to my recollection. I believe I could recognize him if I were to see him again.

"I live at 649 Irving Street N.W. and am employed at 525 - 15 Street N.W. which is Kings Variety Grocery.

"I read this two page satement and it is true to the best of my knowledge. I have put my initials on both pages

S/ "WILLIAM MARSHALL BATCHLOR

"CARL N. DE TEMPLE, Special Agent, FBI, 5-23-49
CHARLES W. PEASINGER, Sp. Agt. F.B.I. 5/23/49"

Mrs. ETHEL ST. JOHN was interviewed by Special Agents PHILIP H. WILSON and HARRY K. CLAYTON on March 22, 1949, at her place of employment, Room 202, National Engineers Union, 10th and K Streets, NW. She stated she was employed as a desk clerk and telephone operator in the lobby of the Garden Towers Apartments, 2325 15th Street, NW, for approximately seven years. She recalled SILVERMAN and his family but knew nothing of his activities, friends or associates and could suggest no one who might furnish such information. Unidentified photographs of individuals prominently mentioned in this investigation were exhibited to Mrs. ST. JOHN at this time. She was unable to identify any of these persons as guests or visitors at the 15th Street address.

It is noted that the records of B. F. Saul Company reflect the employment of ETHEL H. ST. JOHN from April 1939 to September 1942 and from April 1943 to June 1946 as a switchboard operator.

Mrs. CLEO MC CLINTIC, 1343 Clifton Street, NW, who is employed in the Adjutant General's Office, Strength Accounting Division, Personnel Actions Section, Pentagon, was interviewed at her office, Room BE-826, on May 6, 1949, by Special Agent JOHN J. MASSE and the writer. She stated she was formerly employed as a desk clerk and switchboard operator at 2325 15th Street for approximately one year in 1941 or 1942. Mrs. MC CLINTIC recalled the SILVERMANS as tenants at that address but remarked she had very little contact with them. She stated she was assigned to different shifts and worked in the capacity of a relief switchboard operator.

Mrs. MC CLINTIC stated on one occasion Mrs. SILVERMAN complained to the management of noise being made by a fellow tenant which was quite disturbing to them. Mrs. SILVERMAN remarked that they "had important guests from the White House." She remarked that she did not have any contact with the guests of SILVERMAN inasmuch as they evidently entered the building and proceeded directly to his apartment without being announced. Mrs. MC CLINTIC was shown unidentified photographs of individuals prominently mentioned in this case from which she identified WILLIAM IUDWIG/UJIMANN and NATHAN GREGORY & HELEN SILVERMASTER as individuals she has seen on occasions. Mrs. MC CLINTIC could not state definitely that she recognized them as visitors at the 15th Street address nor could she specifically state where she had come into contact with them.

Mrs. MC CLINTIC stated that SILVERMAN's hours were quite irregular. She recalled that when he would leave in the evening or late at night he would invariably be carrying a briefcase. To the best of her recollection this briefcase was a small black or dark leather type. She could not recall definitely when he returned if he was still in possession of the above described briefcase. She explained SILVERMAN was not friendly with other occupants of the apartment building and that she had no information relative to his associations or activities or the furnishings of his apartment.

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It is noted that the records of the B. F. Saul Company show CLEO MC CLINTIC as employed as switchboard operator from January 1942 to December 1942.

Mr. JAMES CARSON, chauffeur for Dr. WILLIAM MANN, director of the Smithsonian Zoological Gardens and who resides at 913 South Rolfe Street, Arlington, Virginia, was interviewed on May 24, 1949, by Special Agent EDWARD E. MULLIN and the writer. CARSON stated that he was employed as a janitor and relief switchboard operator at 2325 15th Street, NW, in approximately 1938 and 1939. He could recall the name of SILVERMAN as a tenant but could offer nothing further concerning his activities or associates. CARSON was unable to recognize individuals of unidentified photographs exhibited to him as people frequenting the apartment building at 2325 15th Street, NW.

The records of the B. F. Saul Company reflect the employment of JAMES CARSON from April 1938 to June 1939.

Mrs. GRACE M. NORRIS, 6228 South Dakota Avenue, NW, was interviewed by Special Agent JOHN J. MASSE on May 16, 1949. She stated she formerly operated the switchboard at 2325 15th Street, NW, for approximately three months in late 1943 or early 1944 and also for a few weeks during the summer of 1946. Mrs. NORRIS recalled SILVERMAN as a tenant in that building residing in Apartment 311 but she could offer nothing further concerning him. The photographs of individuals prominently mentioned in this case were exhibited to her at this time but she could not place them as people visiting that apartment house.

It is noted that the records of B. F. Saul Company reflect the employment of GRACE NORRIS from July 1943 to December 1943 and from July 1946 to December 1946.

Mrs. ROSE C. KNOBE was interviewed by Special Agent ROBERT E. LENIHAN in her apartment, No. 205, 1026 15th Street, NW, on April 28, 1949. She advised that she formerly operated the switchboard at 2325 15th Street, NW, and served as a resident manager from approximately May 1946 to January 1948. She advised she knew the SILVERMAN family as tenants in the building during her period of employment there. She was shown photographs of various individuals believed to have been associated with SILVERMAN but was unable to identify any of them as visitors to the Garden Towers Apartments. She further advised she never had any reason to question the loyalty or patriotism of either Mr. or Mrs. SILVERMAN.

IV. ENCLOSURE TO NEW YORK

Original signed statement of WILLIAM MARSHALL BACHLOR.

P E N D I N G

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LEADS:

THE BALTIMORE DIVISION:

At Herald Harbor, Md., will interview Mr. & Mrs. FREDERICK W. WILLNER, former occupants of Apartment 310, 2138 California Street, NW, as requested by letter dated May 23, 1949.

THE CHARLOTTE DIVISION:

At Southport, N.C., will interview Mr. R. B. BRONSON, former associate at the Railroad Retirement Board, as requested by letter dated April 8, 1949.

THE NEW YORK DIVISION:

At Hartsdale, N.Y., will interview JOSEPH M. GILLIMAN, former Railroad Retirement Board associate, now residing 116 Poe Street, as requested by letter dated May 10, 1949.

At Lake Success, N.Y., will interview DAVID WEINTRAUB, former associate at the Railroad Retirement Board, now employed as director of the Division of Economic Stability and Development as requested by letter dated April 28, 1949.

At Lynbrook, L.I., N.Y., will interview HELEN F. ROBISON, nee FEINSOD, former associate at the Railroad Retirement Board, now residing 142 Rocklyn Avenue, as requested by letter dated March 7, 1949.

At Pleasantville, N.Y., will interview C. DAVIDSON, former associate, RRB, now located, 253 Washington Avenue, as requested by letter May 10, 1949.

At New York City will interview WALTER J. COUPER, former associate, RRB, business address, Industrial Relations Counselors, Inc., 1270 6th Avenue, and who resides at Harriman Road, Irvington, N.Y., as requested by letters dated May 10, 1949.

Will interview BLACKWELL SMITH, former associate, Labor Advisory Board, NRA, now located 521 3rd Avenue, NYC, as requested by letter dated April 18, 1949.

Will give consideration to a possible interview of HELGA WOLSKI DUDMAN, former Army Air Force associate, now residing 56 West 70th Street, Apt. 4A, NYC, as requested by letter dated April 25, 1949.

THE NORFOLK DIVISION:

At Virginia Beach, Va., will interview Col. DONALD F. FRITCH, former associate, AAF, now located 209 36th Street, Virginia Beach, as requested by letter dated April 1, 1949.

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THE PHILADELPHIA DIVISION:

At Philadelphia, Pa., will review service record of Major FRANKLIN H. KISSNER, former AAF associate at the 9th Air Force Headquarters, to determine his home address in order that he may be interviewed, as requested by letter of April 4, 1949.

THE SAN DIEGO DIVISION:

At Corona Del Mar, Calif., will interview CAROLINE DECOUX, nee ABRAMS, former RRB associate, now located $701\frac{1}{2}$ Pointsettia, as requested by letter dated April 8, 1949.

THE SAN FRANCISCO DIVISION:

At Oakland, Calif., will interview JAMES W. O'BRIEN, former RRB associate, now located 6311 MacArthur Blvd., requested by letter April 12, 1949.

THE SAVANNAH DIVISION:

At Brunswick, Ga., will interview Mr. & Mrs. CHARLES L. KING, former neighbor, 2325 15th St., NW, re their knowledge of SILVERMAN and present location of VIRGINIA THOMPSON, former switchboard operator at that address. KING is now located at Bennets Drug Store, Brunswick. This was requested by letter dated May 23, 1949.

THE SEATTLE DIVISION:

At Seattle, Wash., will interview CHARLES E. MALOY, former associate, RRB, now residing Mayflower Hotel, as requested by letter April 12, 1949.

THE SPRINGFIELD DIVISION:

At Moline, Ill., will interview Mrs. RAY J. MONNER, former neighbor, 2325 15th Street, NW, now located 1509 29th Avenue, requested by letter May 23, 1949.

THE ALBANY DIVISION:

At Syracuse, N.Y., will interview SAMUEL S. MULLIN, former AAF associate, now located 1364 South Salina Street, as requested by letter dated April 1, 1949.

THE WASHINGTON FIELD DIVISION:

At Washington, D.C., this case is under continuous investigation in this office and all leads are receiving expeditious attention.

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE:

Reference is made to Chicago letter to the Bureau, dated March 22, 1949, which listed additional co-employees of SILVERMAN during his employment with the Railroad Retirement Board. This letter indicated that MARVEL KELLER was associated with SILVERMAN. The files of the WFO reflect that MARVEL KELLER was born January 8, 1905, at Prairie Dusac, Wisc., and that she was employed as a statistician from December 2, 1938, until January 22, 1940, at the Railroad Retirement Board, Washington, D.C. C-448 advised that on August 10, 1946, DOROTHY KAPLAN contacted the Schaefer Floral Company, Sauk City, Wisc., and ordered flowers to be placed on the grave of MARVELL KELLER at Prairie Dusac, Wisc., on August 13, 1946. Unless advised to the contrary no further verification of the death of MARVELL KELLER is being considered.

The above referenced letter listed CELIA J. LISSENSKY as a former associate of SILVERMAN at the RRB. It has been ascertained that CELIA J. LISSENSKY is identical with Mrs. MAURICE MALASKY, who was previously interviewed and reported in the referenced report of the writer, dated April 11, 1949, at Washington, D.C.

This letter also listed EDITH M. WHITEIS as a former employee at the RRB. Investigation disclosed that WHITEIS moved from this area and has left no forwarding address. The records of the Post Office, and credit bureaus were reviewed in this regard but failed to disclose WHITEIS' present address. Unless advised to the contrary, no further effort is being made to locate WHITEIS.

The report of Special Agent T. W. DAWSEY, dated May 26, 1941, at Washington, D.C., entitled CAPITAL CITY FORUM, IS-C, reflects the name of A. GEORGE SILVERMAN, 2325 15th Street, NW, Washington, D.C., of the Railroad Retirement Board, as a member of the Capital City Forum. These records also indicate SILVERMAN was a Socialist and that his name appeared on the indices of the Industrial Democracy membership. He was also reported to have participated in the National Socialist Workers - LaFond dinner in 1940. This information was obtained from a highly confidential source known to SA DAWSEY. It is to be noted that all exhibits relative to the above information have been destroyed since they were of no evidentiary value and for this reason the information is not reported in the details of this report.

It is also noted that in 1941 a Hatch Act investigation was opened in this office concerning SILVERMAN but the same was closed inasmuch as SILVERMAN's name did not appear on any active indices of any group or groups declared subversive by the Attorney General.

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CONFIDENTIAL INFORMANTS:

T-1:

b2
b7D

T-2: Local mailing list of "The Socialist", official organ of the Socialist Party of the United States, made available through the assistance of as reflected in the report of SA T. W. DAWSEY, dated January 22, 1941, at Washington, D.C., entitled SOCIALIST PARTY, D.C., IS-C.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK

FILE NO. 74-94

REPORT MADE AT WASHINGTON, D. C.	DATE WHEN MADE 6/7/49	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 4/1-30;5/1024/49	REPORT MADE BY CARL N. DE TEMPLE dmh
TITLE JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was ETAL		CHARACTER OF CASE PERJURY ESPIONAGE - R INTERNAL SECURITY - R	
SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:		RE: ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN	
<p>Records Motor Vehicle & Traffic Division, Washington, D.C., reflect SARAH S. SILVERMAN, wife, owner of 1934 Ford automobile, motor No. 18-651229, from May 22, 1935, until March 28, 1941. IRMA MAY RINGE, self-admitted former member of CP, declined to comment whether SILVERMAN or her sister, HELEN HENRIETTA RINGE, were members of CP but described SILVERMAN as boy friend of HELEN. HELEN RINGE states acquainted with SILVERMAN since 1931 but has had no contact with him since summer 1947. She states SILVERMAN friendly with HARRY DEXTER WHITE but had no knowledge whether SILVERMAN CP member and denied membership herself. Confidential informant states SILVERMAN on mailing list of "The Socialist," official organ of Socialist Party of the United States in 1941. Co-employee Labor Advisory Board, NRA, advised SILVERMAN had considerable official contact with FRANK COE and HENRY COLLINS. Co-employee at Federal Coordinator of Transportation describes SILVERMAN as liberal. SILVERMAN informed former associate at Railroad Retirement Board that he did not answer allegations of BENTLEY before HCUA on advice of counsel on grounds that if he testified completely he might make a statement which might be contradicted by others and leave himself open to perjury. Same informant states SILVERMAN acquainted with HARRY DEXTER WHITE, "LOCH" CURRIE and possibly IRVING KAPLAN. Other Railroad Retirement Board and USAF associates offered nothing additional. WILLIAM MARSHALL BATCHELOR, former switchboard operator, 2325 15th Street, NW, identified photograph of ALGER HISS as visitor to apartment building. Did not know if HISS visited SILVERMAN and could offer no information re SILVERMAN. CLEO MC CLINTIC, former switchboard operator, 2325 15th Street, NW, observed SILVERMAN in possession of briefcase on leaving apartment in evenings. Other switchboard operators and neighbors 2138 California Street, NW, and 2325 15th Street, NW, could furnish nothing additional.</p>			
# 246,845			
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 2/19/88 BY SP8070/VB			
APPROVED AND FORWARDED:	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES	
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REFERENCE: Bureau file 74-1333
Bureau letter dated February 3, 1949
Report of Special Agent CARL N. DE TEMPLE at Washington, D.C.,
dated April 11, 1949

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DETAILS:

AT WASHINGTON, D.C.

I. MISCELLANEOUS

Reference is made to the information regarding the three rugs delivered to SILVERMAN from New York City in the latter part of December 1936 or the first part of 1937, one of which was delivered by SILVERMAN to ALGER HISS at a pre-arranged meeting place on the outskirts of Washington in the vicinity of Maryland University. The following investigation was conducted by the writer and Special Agent WILLIAM J. STATEN to determine the make and model of the automobile in the possession of ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN during that period.

Mr. ROGERS of the Motor Vehicle and Traffic Division of Washington, D.C., on April 26, 1949, made the records of his office available and it was found that Mrs. SARAH S. SILVERMAN, wife of ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN, purchased from Cherner Motor Company on May 22, 1935, a 1934 Ford automobile, motor No. 18-651229. The title of this automobile reflected title No. 356628 and the address of Mrs. SILVERMAN as 2138 California Street, NW. These files further reflected that on March 25, 1941, Mrs. SILVERMAN applied for a duplicate certificate of title because of the loss of the old one. Mrs. SILVERMAN declared she was residing at 2325 15th Street, NW, at this time. This file also shows that on March 28, 1941, the Barry-Pate Motors advised that the car was traded into their stock.

Miss MARY SIMMONS, office manager, Barry-Pate Motors, advised on April 25, 1949, that a search of her files reflected that a Ford automobile, motor No. 18-651229, had been traded in by a Mrs. SARAH S. SILVERMAN and a new Chevrolet sport sedan was purchased by her on April 1, 1941.

The report of Special Agent WILLIAM C. TOWER, dated March 11, 1949, at Seattle entitled JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS reflected that IRMA MAY RINGE, aka SALLY RINGE, SALLY GOLDMARK and Mrs. JONATHAN E. GOLDMARK, was interviewed March 4, 1949, along with her husband, JONATHAN E. GOLDMARK, at their cattle ranch at Okanogan, Washington, by Special Agents OTIS V. KELLY and WILLIAM C. TOWER of the Seattle Office. During the course of this interview SALLY GOLDMARK admitted knowing ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN whom she described as a boy friend of her sister, HELEN RINGE. She stated that HELEN and SILVERMAN had broken up about one and one-half years ago and it was her understanding that SILVERMAN had gone back to his wife. She stated she did not desire to comment concerning whether HELEN or SILVERMAN were members of the Communist Party and did not comment concerning their activities.

Mrs. GOLDMARK related that her activity in a group named "United Front Supports" in New York convinced her that the Communist Party in New York was sincerely attempting to aid the distressed and unemployed persons of that period. From her reading and activity she became convinced that she should join the Communist Party which she did in the fall of 1935 after

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she had gone to Washington, D.C. She remained a member until 1939 or possibly 1940. She declined to furnish information relative to who had recruited her into the Party nor did she desire to name the persons who had influenced her to join the Party.

The report of Special Agent DAVID EDWIN TODD, dated March 23, 1949 at San Francisco, entitled JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, reflects that HELEN HENRIETTA RINGE was interviewed March 9, 1949, by Special Agents CHARLES F. BRUSCH and DAVID EDWIN TODD of the San Francisco office. Miss RINGE was a delegate to the YWCA convention being held in San Francisco and was residing at the Whitcomb Hotel in that city. At the outset of the interview Miss RINGE claimed to be only a casual acquaintance of SILVERMAN and made no effort to volunteer any information concerning him. She was asked directly when she first met SILVERMAN to which she replied it was in 1931 during the period SILVERMAN was employed on the Babson or the Massachusetts Institute of Technology faculty. She said that they had met socially and that they were introduced by one CRAYTON HILL who was also on the Babson staff. She described SILVERMAN as an interesting person and stated they had a number of similarities of interest and it came as a great surprise to her when she learned SILVERMAN had been subpoenaed before the House Committee on Un-American Activities. She stated that about one year ago when she was employed at Washington, D.C., and SILVERMAN was residing in New York City, she had occasion to make a trip from Washington to New York. Prior to making this trip she wrote SILVERMAN informing him of her arrival and suggesting that he meet her at the train. Miss RINGE said that she was met at the train by a person from SILVERMAN's office who told her that SILVERMAN had been subpoenaed to testify before the Federal Grand Jury at New York City in a very serious matter and that there were serious charges against him. She said that the person who met her advised that SILVERMAN suggested it would be unwise for her to see him. She said she has had no contact with SILVERMAN since that incident.

Miss RINGE was questioned concerning the friends and associates of SILVERMAN to which she answered that she had known HARRY DEXTER WHITE to be a friend of SILVERMAN although she had never met WHITE nor had she ever discussed the details of the association between WHITE and SILVERMAN. She recalled this friendship inasmuch as SILVERMAN once mentioned that he had known WHITE in the graduate school at Harvard University. Miss RINGE said that she had no knowledge whatever which would lead her to believe that SILVERMAN was a Communist or Communist Party member. She stated she herself had never attended any Communist Party meetings.

Miss RINGE related that her association with SILVERMAN had covered a span of some 15 years and most of the association took place in Washington, D.C., which indicated to her that she had seen SILVERMAN probably in excess of 100 times. She said that there were occasions when she met SILVERMAN alone and also occasions where her friends had been present when SILVERMAN visited her home. She said they had taken no trips together outside Washington, D.C.,

but admitted that SILVERMAN had once visited her at the home of Mrs. ALFRED NAJAR at Chestertown, New York, during a summer vacation. Miss RINGE said that Mrs. NAJAR was a friend of hers and that Mrs. NAJAR met SILVERMAN through her.

Miss RINGE stated that she never met Mrs. SILVERMAN and according to Miss RINGE it was "hard to say" whether there was some explanation in SILVERMAN's domestic life for this situation. Miss RINGE was asked if SILVERMAN had ever indicated this, which question she did not answer, and after a long pause she was asked if that was something she could not answer. She replied she was pondering the question. Miss RINGE was then advised by the interviewing agents that she did not need to answer any questions which might tend to either degrade or incriminate her to which she replied, "Then let's talk about something else."

She was questioned concerning the extent of her sister SALLY's association with SILVERMAN and she stated so far as she knew it was only when SALLY met him in her, HELEN's, home. She then stated she knew of absolutely no association of SALLY with the Communist Party.

She stated SILVERMAN never made any effort to have her do favors for him and they never discussed or compared ideologies or discussed Communism. In explanation of her association with SILVERMAN she said that fundamentally she, herself, was a very serious person and SILVERMAN was the one individual whom she knew with whom she could relax and act ridiculous and "silly" and she was never serious with him. She explained that her association with SILVERMAN was an outlet enabling her to get away from the strain of her work. She said SILVERMAN was the sort of person she needed in this regard.

She also said that she knew generally the type of work performed by SILVERMAN in connection with his official government work in Washington, D.C.

Miss RINGE stated she knew of no association between CHARLES WAGNER and SILVERMAN or HELEN FULLER and SILVERMAN.

At the time of this interview Miss RINGE furnished her New York address as 340 East Second Street, telephone Rhinelander 4-4416, c/o Mrs. RICHARD DAMA.

With regard to HELEN RINGE's admitted association with SILVERMAN, the following information is being set forth.

On November 24, 1945, SILVERMAN was observed by Special Agents FRED H. GREEN and ANKER B. HARBO lunching with an unidentified woman who was later identified as HELEN RINGE of 2000 Connecticut Avenue, NW, Apartment 708.

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On December 9, 1945, at 7:30 p.m. SILVERMAN was observed by Special Agents PAUL H. O'GRADY and CLARENCE A. GIARD to proceed from his apartment, No. 311, at 2325 15th Street, NW, via streetcar to the apartment of HELEN RINGE at 2000 Connecticut Avenue. At 8:00 p.m. that evening SILVERMAN and Miss RINGE were observed walking to Alfred's Restaurant, 1724 Connecticut Avenue, where they dined until 9:10 p.m., at which time they returned to HELEN's apartment where SILVERMAN remained until 11:50 p.m., when he returned to his residence.

SILVERMAN on January 4, 1946, was observed by Special Agents MAURICE A. TAYLOR and ANKER B. HARBO to leave his place of business at the French Supply Council and proceed on foot to the apartment of HELEN RINGE. SILVERMAN was observed to stop en route and purchase a bunch of yellow flowers which he carried with him to the apartment.

T-1, an informant familiar with the affairs and activities of SILVERMAN for a considerable period covering 1945 to 1947 and who has furnished reliable information, advised that SILVERMAN conversed with HELEN RINGE on October 26, 1946, and arranged a meeting with her at her apartment that afternoon. T-1 could not furnish anything additional concerning this proposed meeting except that it was probably in the form of a luncheon engagement.

T-1, described above, advised that on February 24, 1947, SILVERMAN contacted HELEN RINGE to tell her goodbye since he was en route to New York. T-1 also advised that SILVERMAN on that same date had made reservations with American Airlines on the 2:20 p.m. plane for New York City.

T-2, an informant with knowledge of the mailing list of "The Socialist", official organ of the Socialist Party of the United States, advised that the name of A. GEORGE SILVERMAN, 2325 15th Street, NW, appeared on the above list in approximately January 1941.

III. EMPLOYMENT - U.S. GOVERNMENT

A. Labor Advisory Board, National Recovery Administration

Reference is made to Memphis letter, dated March 14, 1949, entitled JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, which suggested that MADELINE JAFFE may have been associated with SILVERMAN during their mutual employment at the National Recovery Administration.

Mrs. MADELINE JAFFE DONNER, 1219 Hamilton Street, NW, advised Special Agent WILLIAM H. ATKINSON on April 4, 1949, that she was employed on the Labor Advisory Board from the fall of 1933 until August or September 1934. At the latter date she was transferred as a statistician to the Research and Planning Division of the NRA.

Mrs. DONNER stated that SILVERMAN was an economic analyst on the Labor Advisory Board and that she worked directly under him during a portion of her service with that board. She advised that he was one of the higher classified employees and that she was on a much lower level and that she had little direct contact with him. She can not recall having had any social contact with SILVERMAN and his wife. Mrs. DONNER advised that she can not recall her social companions and does not recall ever hearing any derogatory information regarding SILVERMAN until SILVERMAN was mentioned by ELIZABETH BENTLEY and WHITTAKER CHAMBERS at the hearings before the House Committee on Un-American Activities. Mrs. DONNER stated she has no reason to believe that SILVERMAN ever engaged in subversive activity as alleged by the aforementioned individuals.

Reference is made to the New York letter, dated April 18, 1949, wherein the interview of RUTH RETICKER, Room 2524 Federal Security Building, Washington, D.C., was requested. It pointed out that Miss RETICKER was a former associate of SILVERMAN at the Labor Advisory Board, NRA, and might be in possession of information concerning SILVERMAN and his relations with HENRY HILL COLLINS while at that board.

Miss RUTH RETICKER, 3217 Aberfoyle Place, NW, was interviewed by Special Agent ROBERT E. LENIHAN at her office in the Federal Security Building, Room 2524 on April 25, 1949. Miss RETICKER advised that she knew GEORGE SILVERMAN as a fellow employee in the NRA and later in the Railroad Retirement Board but pointed out that she did not know SILVERMAN socially nor has she met his family. She further advised that she had very little contact with SILVERMAN but added that she could say nothing derogatory concerning him. She further advised that SILVERMAN and FRANK COE were closely associated in the NRA and appeared to know each other quite well. She further added that both SILVERMAN and COE were theoretically minded and appeared to share the same views on topics on which they were employed. She further advised that SILVERMAN knew HENRY COLLINS at that time and added so far as she knew they had considerable official contact in NRA. She advised she did not know whether SILVERMAN knew FRANK COE or HENRY COLLINS socially and explained that nothing has ever come to her attention that might lead her to question either COE or COLLINS.

B. United States Tariff Commission

Colonel SIDNEY MORGAN and L. W. MOORE were interviewed jointly in the office of Colonel MORGAN, Room 258, U.S. Tariff Commission, on February 15, 1949, by Special Agent WILLIAM J. STATEN.

Colonel MORGAN is the secretary to the U.S. Tariff Commission and MOORE is executive officer of the commission. Both advised that they remembered SILVERMAN as a former employee there but they knew him very slightly. In view of this situation neither MORGAN nor MOORE felt sufficiently qualified to comment concerning SILVERMAN's political philosophy or ideology. However, they knew of nothing that might lead them to believe that SILVERMAN ever engaged in any un-American activity.

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C. Federal Coordinator of Transportation

Reference is made to Seattle letter, dated April 25, 1949, which advised that CHARLES F. MALLOY, a former associate of SILVERMAN at the Railroad Retirement Board, is now residing at 5231 5th Street, NW, and requested his interview.

On May 4, 1949, Special Agent JOHN J. MASSE and the writer interviewed CHARLES MALLOY at his residence, 5231 5th Street, NW. Mr. MALLOY advised that he is presently employed as an accountant and auditor for the Civil Aeronautics Board, Washington, D.C. He stated he has never been employed by the Railroad Retirement Board, however, he recalls SILVERMAN slightly by name as being employed at the Federal Coordinator of Transportation a number of years ago. He explained that SILVERMAN was affiliated with that agency for only a short period and that he had very little contact with him. Mrs. MALLOY could furnish no additional information pertinent to this inquiry nor could he advise the names of any individual not previously interviewed who might be in possession of information relative to SILVERMAN.

Mr. BEVERLY S. SIMMS, 3903 Morrison Street, NW, was interviewed in his office, Room 2362 Interstate Commerce Commission, on April 19, 1949, by Special Agents CHESTER C. CRAWFORD and ROBERT E. LENIHAN. At this time Mr. SIMMS advised that he remembered SILVERMAN as an economist in the Federal Coordinator of Transportation office and later at the Railroad Retirement Board. He advised he had a speaking acquaintance with SILVERMAN but had very little professional contact with him and no social contact. SIMMS stated that SILVERMAN belonged to a group of individuals who had very advanced labor views and for this reason were considered on the liberal side. He added, however, that he could not list a single example which might cause one to question the loyalty or patriotism of any member of this group. He further advised that it has been nearly 12 years since he has had any contact with these people and therefore he probably has forgotten little incidents which might reveal their philosophy. Mr. SIMMS remembered that it was his belief that MURRAY LATIMER had personally employed SILVERMAN and apparently thought a great deal of his ability.

On March 23, 1949, Mrs. SARAH H. ROUTT, 308 Normandy Drive, Silver Spring, Maryland, and THOMAS E. WALKER, currently employed by the General Accounting Office, Room 1700, Idaho Avenue & Newark Street, NW, were interviewed by Special Agent HARRY K. CLAYTON. Both identified SILVERMAN as a former employee of the Federal Coordinator of Transportation office during their tenure of employment but could offer no information concerning his activities or associates.

D. Railroad Retirement Board

Reference is made to Chicago letter dated March 22, 1949, wherein additional names of former employees of the Railroad Retirement Board, Washington, D.C., were set forth. These names were obtained from the payroll records at the Railroad Retirement Board, Chicago, Illinois, and the interview of these respective people was requested and is being set forth herewith.

On April 5, 1949, Special Agents WILLIAM H. ATKINSON and JOHN B. VAN ETEN interviewed CHARLES BRAGMAN who is presently a legislative assistant to Senator CLAUDE PEPPER. BRAGMAN advised that he had been associated with the Railroad Retirement Board since its inception, and for a period was technically associated with the Federal Coordinator of Transportation, headed by JOSEPH EASTMAN, now deceased. BRAGMAN advised that GEORGE SILVERMAN came to the Railroad Retirement Board subsequent to BRAGMAN's association with the board and for that reason BRAGMAN is not sure who is responsible for bringing SILVERMAN there. He advised that MURRAY LATIMER must have signed the appointment but it was his recollection that there were some three or four persons being considered for the position and whether MURRAY LATIMER was or was not the person to make the final decision was not within his knowledge.

BRAGMAN advised he had never been in the home of GEORGE SILVERMAN nor had SILVERMAN been in his home. BRAGMAN could recall only several occasions when he had been present at social gatherings where SILVERMAN was also in attendance. The nature of these gatherings was as BRAGMAN recalled parties which were attended by employees of the Railroad Retirement. He stated he had no knowledge as to who SILVERMAN's close friends or associates were but he did know SILVERMAN was friendly with MURRAY LATIMER.

BRAGMAN advised that he had no knowledge of anything which had any bearing on the allegations of ELIZABETH BENTLEY and to the best of his memory the only person he knew who was mentioned by Miss BENTLEY as being engaged in subversive activities was GEORGE SILVERMAN. At a later point in the interview BRAGMAN recalled that CHARLES KRAMER, who had been employed with BRAGMAN on Senator PEPPER's Committee, was mentioned by Miss BENTLEY.

BRAGMAN stated he does not believe he has ever known anyone who was a Communist or associated with the Communist underground and he certainly had no reason to believe that GEORGE SILVERMAN was in any way connected with such activities. BRAGMAN commented that he did not believe that the allegations made by Miss BENTLEY concerning SILVERMAN were the truth. BRAGMAN then hurriedly went on to say that perhaps he was not qualified to make that statement since he was not acquainted with SILVERMAN other than perhaps casually and did not know who his friends or associates were.

Special Agents WILLIAM H. ATKINSON and JOHN B. VAN ETEN interviewed ALICE MARGARET DEMERJAM on April 6, 1949. Miss DEMERJAM is presently administrative officer in the Acquisition and Distribution Division, Department of State. Her office is located at 401 23rd Street, NW, Room 104.

Miss DEMERJIAM advised that she went to work for MURRAY LATIMER who was chairman of the Railroad Retirement Board in December 1935. She advised she did not consider herself to be well acquainted with GEORGE SILVERMAN in that her only contact with him was on a professional basis. She advised she had no knowledge as to who his close associates or friends were away from work but presumed that those persons with whom he worked in the Research Division of the Railroad Retirement Board would be well acquainted with him. She advised that MURRAY LATIMER and GEORGE SILVERMAN were on good terms but she had no knowledge as to the extent to which they kept company away from work and had no knowledge as to whether or not they moved in the same circle of friends. She can recall seeing GEORGE SILVERMAN only on two social occasions, both of which were office parties. She stated she has not seen SILVERMAN since he left the Railroad Retirement Board in 1942.

Miss DEMERJIAM advised she had no knowledge as to how SILVERMAN obtained his position with the Army Air Forces subsequent to leaving the Railroad Retirement Board. She made the statement that other than GEORGE SILVERMAN she did not know any of the other individuals named by Miss BENTLEY as being involved in an underground espionage group. She stated that from the Railroad Retirement Board she went over to the Board of Economic Warfare which was later known as the Foreign Economic Administration. At this point Miss DEMERJIAM was requested to furnish the names of her superior or superiors with BEW and FEA to which she replied ALLAN ROSENBERG, GEORGE WHEELER and BOWEN SMITH. Miss DEMERJIAM then said that perhaps ALLAN ROSENBERG had been mentioned by ELIZABETH BENTLEY but she was not sure whether this was or was not the case.

Miss DEMERJIAM could not recall any instance where SILVERMAN was loaned to any government agency during his employment with the Railroad Retirement Board. She then recalled that there was a project under the Railroad Retirement Board which functioned in Philadelphia and was headed by one IRVING KAPLAN, whom she had met and had seen several times in MURRAY LATIMER's house. She then recalled that he, too, was mentioned by Miss BENTLEY.

Miss DEMERJIAM stated during her career, in fact during her lifetime, she has never known anyone who purported to be a Communist and she had no knowledge of anyone being connected with any underground subversive organization. She expressed great desire to be of aid to the investigating agents but stated she had no information of value and reiterated that she had no reason to question the loyalty, associates or activities of SILVERMAN while he was employed at the Railroad Retirement Board.

Mrs. GAIL N. FERRIS, International Trade Division, Department of Commerce, a former co-worker of SILVERMAN at the Railroad Retirement Board, was interviewed by Special Agent CHESTER C. CRAWFORD on April 19, 1949. Mrs. FERRIS stated that SILVERMAN was formerly her chief when she was employed at the Railroad Retirement Board, however, her only contact with him was on a professional basis and at no time had he given her any reason to question his allegiance to this country.

Kisseloff-10247

Mr. ALVIN M. WARDEN, 3000 Connecticut Avenue, NW, was interviewed April 4, 1949, by Special Agent CHESTER C. CRAWFORD. WARDEN stated that as he recalls SILVERMAN hired him, WARDEN, as a statistical draftsman for the Railroad Retirement Board in 1938. He explained that his relationship with SILVERMAN was one of subordinate and superior and that at no time did he ever have social contact with SILVERMAN. He added that he got the impression that SILVERMAN did hire some individuals to be employed in his division whose loyalty might be questioned but this was just a personal feeling which was strengthened by the fact that strong pressure was used to get himself, along with others, to join the government union. He then added he does not recall any specific instance in which SILVERMAN gave him any concrete reason to question his loyalty. He stated he could not recall any of the names of SILVERMAN's close associates as it has been quite some time since he left the Railroad Retirement Board.

WILLIAM WHEELER HINCKLEY, RFD 1, Germantown, Maryland, was interviewed by Special Agents CHESTER C. CRAWFORD and ROBERT E. LENIHAN on April 18, 1949. HINCKLEY stated he was formerly employed for approximately two months with the Railroad Retirement Board and that he recalled the name of SILVERMAN as a fellow employee. HINCKLEY, however, could offer no information relative to SILVERMAN's activities or associates during his tenure at the board.

On April 12, 1949, Mrs. MILDRED STEIN, nee FISHMAN, was interviewed by Special Agents FRANCIS R. MC GINTY and WILLIAM J. STATEN at her home, 9508 Caroline Street, Silver Spring, Maryland. At this time Mrs. STEIN advised she was formerly employed by the Railroad Retirement Board from September 1938 to July 1941 in the capacity of research assistant. She further stated that SILVERMAN was then head of the Research Department of the Board during her employment with that organization. She explained, however, that her position did not bring her in direct contact with SILVERMAN and as a result she never knew him personally nor was she socially acquainted with either him or his wife. From her observations Mrs. STEIN believed SILVERMAN was an extremely hard working man whom she believed to be absolutely loyal to the United States. She was surprised and shocked when SILVERMAN was asked to appear before the HCUA.

Concerning SILVERMAN's associates while with the Railroad Retirement Board, Mrs. STEIN recalled that one SOLOMON S. KUZNETS, now deceased, was friendly with SILVERMAN. Mrs. STEIN also vouched for the loyalty and patriotism of KUZNETS. She further stated that Mr. EDWIN FITCH and Mr. LESTER SCHOENE were both men who could vouch for SILVERMAN's integrity and loyalty.

Mr. LESTER P. SCHOENE, attorney, was interviewed at his office, Room 301, 1625 K Street, NW, on April 5, 1949, by Special Agents CHESTER C. CRAWFORD and ROBERT E. LENIHAN. Mr. SCHOENE advised he met SILVERMAN through their association at the Railroad Retirement Board in 1937 inasmuch as he, SCHOENE, was employed at that time as general counsel for the board. He explained that he had considerable professional and social contact with SILVERMAN and that he was

also acquainted with his wife. SCHOENE stated in his opinion SILVERMAN was a completely loyal and patriotic United States citizen and that he found it impossible to believe that SILVERMAN could ever have been a member of the Communist Party or to have engaged in any subversive activities. He described SILVERMAN as a well educated and informed person and much too sensible and well balanced to fall for any Communist philosophy. He further advised that in his opinion SILVERMAN was not the type of person who could subject himself to the type of discipline the Communist Party requires.

SCHOENE stated that he met SILVERMAN shortly after SILVERMAN testified before the HCUA in answer to the allegations made by Miss BENTLEY before that group. He stated at that time he asked SILVERMAN why he chose to testify in the manner he did and was informed by SILVERMAN that his attorney, BERNARD JAFFE, had suggested this course since JAFFE felt that if he testified completely he might make a statement which might be contradicted by others and therefore leave himself open to a charge of perjury.

Mr. SCHOENE advised that he had frequent contact with SILVERMAN during SILVERMAN's employment in the War Department and added that although they were old friends SILVERMAN was absolutely discreet concerning his activities with the War Department and revealed no confidential information of any kind. SCHOENE stated that he was amazed when SILVERMAN's name was made public by BENTLEY's allegations. He explained that most of the individuals mentioned by BENTLEY were unfamiliar to him and to the best of his knowledge very few had any contact with SILVERMAN. At this time SCHOENE stated that it was his opinion that NATHAN GREGORY SILVERMASTER could very well be a Communist agent but felt that SILVERMAN certainly was not the type of person to disclose any information whatsoever to SILVERMASTER and also he could not recall SILVERMAN's ever having mentioned SILVERMASTER's name. SCHOENE explained that he is not acquainted with SILVERMASTER and that the above related opinion is based merely on his review of the newspaper accounts of the hearings before the HCUA. SCHOENE stated that SILVERMAN is a very good friend of MURRAY LATIMER and believes the two met while attending Harvard University. He also advised that SILVERMAN knew HARRY DEXTER WHITE and "LOCH" CURRIE and possibly IRVING KAPLAN. He added KAPLAN had formerly been in charge of a WPA project which was supervised by the Railroad Retirement Board and that SILVERMAN supervised this WPA project. He also pointed out that WHITTAKER CHAMBERS was also employed on this project as a writer at a salary of approximately \$2000 a year. He stated he did not know whether KAPLAN knew CHAMBERS or whether SILVERMAN knew CHAMBERS. He also advised that BERTHA BLAIR may have worked directly under SILVERMAN at the Railroad Retirement Board.

Mr. SCHOENE also advised that he knows ALGER HISS quite well and pointed out that his, SCHOENE's, partner, Mr. DAVIS, has served as counsel to Mr. HISS in recent months. SCHOENE stated it is his personal belief that HISS is completely innocent of all allegations made against him. However, he pointed out he did not desire to comment concerning HISS until after the trial. He added that if everyone of CHAMBERS' allegations is based on fact,

it would be very difficult to reconcile oneself to HISS' innocence. SCHOENE stated CHAMBERS is a very mysterious figure to him. He pointed out that according to newspapers CHAMBERS is supposed to have received a \$6000 position with the Railroad Retirement Board within 24 hours after seeking it. Mr. SCHOENE stated that he, due to his past connection with the Railroad Retirement Board, was very interested in this statement and personally looked into the matter. He pointed out his investigation disclosed that CHAMBERS' statement was not based on fact. Actually, he never was employed by the Railroad Retirement Board but was instead employed as a writer on a WPA project under the supervision of the Railroad Retirement Board. Furthermore, the position did not pay \$6000 a year but instead paid \$2000. Also, CHAMBERS did not receive this position within a 24 hour period but instead was approved for employment after a two week period. SCHOENE did not volunteer his source of the above related information, but it is noted that he shares an office with MURRAY LATIMER.

Mr. SCHOENE added he did not know who was instrumental in placing CHAMBERS in his position with the WPA but pointed out DAVID WEINTRAUB was employed on that same project which was also true of IRVING KAPLAN and probably either of these two men would have had to place final approval on CHAMBERS.

Mr. SCHOENE also advised he has met SILVERMAN's wife, SARAH, on several occasions and found her to be a very intelligent and charming woman. He commented that his wife is also acquainted with Mrs. SILVERMAN and considers her to be a close personal friend.

Mr. MILTON KRAMER was interviewed at his office, Room 301, 1625 K Street, NW, on April 6, 1949, by Special Agents CHESTER C. CRAWFORD and ROBERT E. LENIHAN. He advised that he had had occasional contact with SILVERMAN during their mutual employment at the Railroad Retirement Board but added he could not recall ever knowing SILVERMAN socially. He advised he knows nothing derogatory concerning SILVERMAN's loyalty and stated he was very much surprised when the allegations concerning SILVERMAN appeared in the newspapers.

Mr. KRAMER advised he met SILVERMAN in Washington at the time SILVERMAN appeared before the HCUA in answer to Miss BENTLEY's allegations. He asked SILVERMAN during this visit why he refused to testify before this committee and SILVERMAN indicated he thought he was being framed and any statements made by him would leave him open to a charge of perjury. KRAMER also pointed out that SILVERMAN's stand before this committee in refusing to testify was a typical Communist stand but he felt SILVERMAN was a victim of circumstances and one of several innocent people advised to take the stand in this manner in order to camouflage the real Communists appearing before this committee.

Mr. JOSEPH A. FENALLI was interviewed in his office, Room 401, 724 15th Street, NW, on April 6, 1949, by Special Agents CHESTER C. CRAWFORD and ROBERT E. LENIHAN. Mr. FENALLI advised he met SILVERMAN at the Railroad Retirement Board in 1938 or 1939 and has had frequent professional and social contact with him since that time. FENALLI could not recall, however, ever having visited the SILVERMAN home or having SILVERMAN as a guest in his home. He pointed out he had no doubt whatsoever in his own mind that SILVERMAN was not a Communist or a radical. He stated that SILVERMAN was a strong ROOSEVELT supporter and was very highly thought of by the people in the White House. FENALLI also advised that SILVERMAN is a good family man and is very interested in the welfare of his child. He stated in his mind an intelligent Communist would be far more interested in his Party than in his wife and family. He pointed out that another reason he did not consider SILVERMAN guilty of BENTLEY's allegations was the fact that he is not easily predictable and that his views never follow any consistent line and quite often vary a great deal from those of his associates.

Miss HELEN ANDERSON, 912 19th Street, NW, was interviewed by Special Agent ROBERT E. LENIHAN on April 4, 1949, in her office on the second floor of the American Red Cross Building at 18th and E Streets, NW. Miss ANDERSON advised that when she was employed by the Railroad Retirement Board she was secretary to the general counsel and took care of correspondence and worked under the immediate supervision of MURRAY LATIMER. She stated she did not know Mr. SILVERMAN before their association at the Railroad Retirement Board and added that she has not seen him since. She stated that she did not know SILVERMAN well enough to form an opinion concerning his loyalty nor could she suggest anyone who might have known SILVERMAN on a social basis.

MILTON WINAKUR, 119 Trenton Place, SE, a former co-employee of the SILVERMAN at the Railroad Retirement Board, was interviewed by Special Agent CHESTER C. CRAWFORD on April 20, 1949. WINAKUR stated that he knew of SILVERMAN only as an official at the Railroad Retirement Board and could offer no information relative to his activities or conduct while so employed.

IRVING MILLER, 1900 Biltmore Street, NW, who was employed at the Railroad Retirement Board during the same period as GEORGE SILVERMAN, was interviewed by Special Agent CHESTER C. CRAWFORD on April 20, 1949. MILLER recalled SILVERMAN by name and stated that his casual contact with SILVERMAN was of a professional nature. For this reason he did not feel qualified to comment concerning SILVERMAN's loyalty or patriotism even though he had no reason to suspect him of being other than a good American.

Chicago letter, dated March 22, 1949, advised that CHARLES L. HODGE, 5261 Old Dominion Drive, Arlington, Virginia, was employed at the Railroad Retirement Board from March 1, 1937, until October 21, 1945, at which time he transferred to the Department of State. Miss WALTON of the George Mason Greene Realty Company advised Special Agent WILLIAM J. STATEN on April 28, 1949, that CHARLES HODGE is at the present time in Japan and is not expected to return for another year.

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With regard to JESSICA BUCK RHINE, also named in Chicago letter as a co-employee of SILVERMAN at the Railroad Retirement Board, it may be pointed out that the report of Special Agent HOWARD A. KING, dated March 15, 1949, at Indianapolis, entitled JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, set forth the interview of JESSICA RHINE. On March 11, 1949, according to this report, Mrs. RHINE was interviewed by Special Agents HOWARD A. KING and EDWARD V. KNARTZER at her residence, 825 Eugene Street, Indianapolis, Indiana. Mrs. RHINE advised the Indianapolis agents that she had been reading the daily newspapers and had rather carefully noted the names of various individuals mentioned in connection with the recent HCUA hearings and the allegations of ELIZABETH BENTLEY, WHITTAKER CHAMBERS and others. At that time she advised that none of the individuals mentioned was known to her during her sojourn in Washington and that she knew nothing whatsoever about any Communist activity in Washington, D.C., or elsewhere.

In view of this information no further effort was made to reinterview JESSICA RHINE specifically concerning SILVERMAN.

E. Army Air Force, War Department

Mr. PHILLIP C. WARD, presently residing at 3260 South Utah Street, Arlington, Virginia, and who is presently unemployed and was formerly a colonel with the U.S. Air Force, was interviewed on April 4, 1949, by Special Agent EDWARD M. MULLIN relative to his association with ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN at the Army Air Force.

Colonel WARD advised that he entered active duty with the U.S. Air Force April 25, 1942, and in May of that year he was placed in the office of Statistical Division Air Materiel Command, U.S. Air Force. At this time he was employed in the capacity of statistical officer and analyst and recorded all information relative to air craft production and supply. It was Colonel WARD's opinion that SILVERMAN came to the Air Force from the Railroad Retirement Board about June 1942 and was brought in primarily to organize the Analysis and Reports Section which in turn would take over the duties of the Statistical Division which was then in charge of Colonel FAITH. Soon after SILVERMAN's arrival Colonel FAITH was transferred to another department and he, Colonel WARD, requested transfer to the Air Craft Distribution Control Section which did not come under the Analysis and Reports Branch but was a section of the Control Office headed by Colonel DYSON. Colonel WARD did not elaborate on the reason for this transfer although he advised that it was more or less due to a personal dislike for SILVERMAN who Colonel WARD considered a very incapable man for such a high position.

Consequently, when WARD went to the Distribution Control Section he was no longer under the supervision of SILVERMAN and consequently did co-ordinating work with the Analysis and Reports Branch. WARD believed that SILVERMAN's position required a review of all classified information originating in his section which was not of a technical nature. By this WARD advised that

technical information, such as fuel transfer systems, radar installation and fire control apparatus, would come under air craft engineering and consequently SILVERMAN's section would not have access to the technical orders concerning these installations. He did believe, however, that SILVERMAN's section did have top secret information concerning the air craft production figures regarding present and future production. Also, he would have access to air craft allocation from the factories to the Army Air Force, the Navy Air Force, and the RAF. However, these figures were more or less in round numbers and any individual who had the right to review such could ordinarily digest and remember such numbers.

Colonel WARD further advised he did not know SILVERMAN socially at any time and due to his personal dislike avoided SILVERMAN's presence whenever possible. WARD also believed that General BENNETT MEYERS was instrumental in securing SILVERMAN's services with the Air Force which undoubtedly came through the White House connection of LAUCHLIN CURRIE. WARD believes SILVERMAN to be a very close friend of LAUCHLIN CURRIE as he has heard SILVERMAN make social engagements over the phone with CURRIE. WARD knew of no connection or association between SILVERMAN, NATHAN GREGORY SILVERMASTER, VICTOR PERLO, ALGER HISS, or WHITTAKER CHAMBERS. He did, however, believe his circle of associates not only included LAUCHLIN CURRIE but also FOSTER ADAMS, whom SILVERMAN brought with him to the Air Force from the Railroad Retirement Board.

Colonel WARD was unable to furnish any additional information which has not been reported heretofore and he knew of no un-American activity or association by SILVERMAN during this employment. He also advised that it was his impression that SILVERMAN brought from the Railroad Retirement Board to the Air Force one JOSEPH SENTURIA, Mrs. ESTHER MERRILL and FOSTER ADAMS.

The report of Special Agent LEMUEL W. KERR, dated April 8, 1949, at Norfolk, entitled JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, reflected the interview of DONALD F. FRITCH, former associate of SILVERMAN at the Army Air Force who advised that he, FRITCH, was placed in his position by Colonel JOHN SESSUNS in about August 1943. It was suggested that possibly SESSUNS might be in possession of additional information relative to SILVERMAN.

On April 26, 1949, Colonel JOHN W. SESSUNS was interviewed by Special Agent WILLIAM J. STATEN and the writer in his office at the Pentagon Building. Colonel SESSUNS stated that he was chief of the Production Division under Major General BENNETT MEYERS during the war and as such had some personal contact with SILVERMAN. SESSUNS advised that he considered SILVERMAN to be a "screwball" and he did not think too much of him from the standpoint of ability. He explained, however, that during their associations he could not recall seeing or hearing anything which would lead him to believe that SILVERMAN was engaged in subversive or un-American activity.

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Colonel SESSUNS further advised that SILVERMAN's closest associate during that period was one JEROME OHRBACH but he could not recall the names of any other associates of SILVERMAN. SESSUNS further advised he was acquainted with Major ULIMANN (LUDWIG ULIMANN) and that he considered ULIMANN to be a very able persbn and was very much surprised when he saw ULIMANN's name associated with those of a Soviet espionage ring which was published in the newspapers. Colonel SESSUNS offered nothing additional not heretofore reported relative to SILVERMAN's activities or associates.

III. NEIGHBORHOOD INVESTIGATIONS

A. 2138 California Street, NW

Mr. LEO C. ROSTEN, 602 North Roxbury Drive, Beverly Hills, Calif., was interviewed in the office of the Rand Corporation, 1029 Vermont Avenue, NW, Washington, D.C., on April 19, 1949, by Special Agents CHESTER C. CRAWFORD and ROBERT E. LENIHAN. It is pointed out that ROSTEN is an official representative of the Rand Corporation. He advised he formerly resided on the 4th floor at 2138 California Street, NW, for approximately one year during 1935 or 1936. He advised he could not recall the name SILVERMAN nor could he identify a photograph of SILVERMAN. He further advised he never noticed any unusual activity in the vicinity of SILVERMAN's apartment and likewise never noted any acquaintances visiting either SILVERMAN or his wife. ROSTEN also stated that he had no knowledge of the delivery of rugs to any tenant at that address nor did he have knowledge or observe any tenant carrying or transporting articles from the apartment building.

Mr. ALGERNON S. GARDINER, 1631 L Street, NW, when interviewed by Special Agent WILLIAM H. ATKINSON advised that he is the head of A. S. Gardiner & Company Real Estate and during the 1930's his company served as the rental agent for the building at 2138 California Street, NW. He advised during this period he personally served as the rental agent for this building. GARDINER could not recall any of the tenants by name nor did the name SILVERMAN mean anything to him. He explained all his contacts were with the resident manager, Mrs. VIVIAN COLDICOTT. Agent ATKINSON exhibited to GARDINER a photograph of SILVERMAN which was not recognized by him. He further advised he would be unable to furnish any information regarding any of the tenants of this building and suggested Mrs. COLDICOTT as the likely person to be in possession of such information.

GARDINER advised that all of his records, dating back to the 1930's, have been destroyed and that it would be impossible for him to fix the dates of SILVERMAN's residence at the California street address. He suggested that the records of the H. L. Rust Company be reviewed as to any indication for the period that SILVERMAN occupied an apartment at this address. He explained that the Rust Company was agent for the Prudential Life Insurance Company and since the Prudential owned the building at 2138 California Street he was obliged to make monthly reports to the Rust Company.

Kisseloff-10254

The report of Special Agent GEORGE R. FLETCHER, dated April 29, 1949, at Richmond, entitled JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, reflected interview of Colonel SAMUEL P. SPRATT, former occupant of Apartment 103, 2138 California Street, NW, wherein SPRATT suggested the interview of a former janitor whose last name he recalled as STOCKLEY. He stated that STOCKLEY resided on the premises of that address for several years prior to 1936 and was conversant with many of the tenants of the building. In view of this information the following investigation was conducted by Special Agent WILLIAM J. STATEN on April 4, 5, 6, 11 and 13, 1949.

Mr. JOHN C. WALKER, janitor at 2138 California Street, who had previously advised that he has been at this address in his present position since the summer of 1937, advised he did not recall anyone by the name of STOCKLEY as a previous janitor. He did state, however, that he remembered a janitor prior to his employment who had died but he was unable to furnish the name.

Miss WALSH, Stones Mercantile Agency, advised she had no record of a STOCKLEY of 2138 California Street as a former or present resident. The records of the Credit Bureau were also examined but the name of STOCKLEY did not appear as a former tenant or employee at 2138 California Street, NW.

Mrs. K.D. PRIEST, Apartment 302, 2138 California Street, advised that she had been in this apartment since 1936 but she could not recall a janitor by the last name of STOCKLEY. She stated she knew most of the janitors by their first names only. Mrs. PRIEST further stated the only other resident of the apartment who resided there during this period was a Miss MARGUERITE VAN DYKE. Mrs. PRIEST also stated that she could not recall SILVERMAN as a tenant in that building nor did she have any knowledge of any tenant transporting or receiving any rugs.

Miss MARGUERITE VAN DYKE, Apartment 208, 2138 California Street, NW, advised she has been at this address since 1935 and had no recollection of any janitor by the name of STOCKLEY. The name of SILVERMAN was also unknown to Miss VAN DYKE and she could offer no information relative to the receipt or transportation of rugs by any of the tenants at that address.

Mr. W. B. JARVIS of the H. L. Rust Company advised that he was the rental agent for the apartments at 2138 California Street, NW, during 1934 to 1936 but he could not recall the names of the janitors during that period. He also explained that the records of his office failed to reveal the name of STOCKLEY as a former janitor.

It may be pointed out that the interview of three janitors at this address has been previously reported and that the name of STOCKLEY as their predecessor did not come to light. These janitors and their approximate periods of employment are listed as follows: JOHN C. WALKER, October 1937 to present; JOHN S. STEWART, three months in 1937; ROBERT TINSLEY, started early 1938 and stayed for approximately three years.

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It is also noted that the report of Special Agent FRANK G. JOHNSTONE, dated March 30, 1949, at Baltimore, entitled JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, reflects the interview of THOMAS EDWARD SMITH, aka "BIG TOM", wherein SMITH advised that he had been janitor at 2138 California Street from 1935 to the spring of 1937. In view of the above information, no further investigation is being conducted to locate former janitor STOCKLEY.

B. 2325 15th Street, NW

It may be noted that the report of the writer, dated April 11, 1949, at Washington, D.C., entitled JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, reported information that SILVERMAN stored an Oriental rug with the Federal Storage Company. The company records reflected that the rug was received from FLORENCE TOMPKINS, SILVERMAN's maid, on June 27, 1940. These records further reflected that the rug was taken from storage and delivered on November 10, 1942, to the SILVERMAN address where it was received by FLORENCE TOMPKINS. According to Mr. H. R. BARBEE, assistant secretary of the Federal Storage Company, BERNARD F. DECK was the driver who picked up the rug at the SILVERMAN residence on June 27, 1940.

BERNARD F. DECK who resides at Waxpool, Virginia, was interviewed by Special Agents PHILIP H. WILSON and HARRY K. CLAYTON on April 5, 1949, at his temporary place of employment, 609 East Leland Street, Chevy Chase, Md. DECK stated he was employed by the Federal Storage Company from 1936 until 1943 and during a large part of this time was assigned to picking up and delivering rugs to various customers. He recalled the SILVERMAN name and recalled them as having stored rugs with the company on one or more occasions. He was unable to recall FLORENCE TOMPKINS, SILVERMAN's maid, nor had he ever seen Mr. or Mrs. SILVERMAN. DECK explained it was the policy of the Federal Storage Company to require customers to have rugs rolled when the pickup truck called and therefore he would not be in a position to describe any particular rug he had handled. He pointed out that the rugs were also delivered in the same rolled condition.

Reference is made to the report of Special Agent FRANCIS D. O'BRIEN, dated April 12, 1949, at Boston, entitled JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, wherein a lead appeared to locate and interview BENJAMIN THIBODEAUX, former neighbor of SILVERMAN at 2325 15th Street, NW. On May 3, 1949, Mr. BALOG, Foreign Service Personnel, Department of State, advised the writer that THIBODEAUX is presently in Paris, France, on official business for the Department of State. She stated his appointment has been extended until March 31, 1950, and he is not expected to return to the United States prior to that date.

VERNON E. HEATON, 317 East Monroe Street, Alexandria, Virginia, when interviewed by Special Agent HERBERT S. HAWKINS advised that he lived in Apartment 309, 2325 15th Street, NW, in 1942 and 1943. He was not able to recall ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN as a neighbor and was unable to identify SILVERMAN from photographs exhibited to him by the agent. Mr. HEATON also stated he has since divorced his wife and does not know her present whereabouts. He was of the opinion his wife would have no additional information regarding SILVERMAN.

Reference is made to Bureau letter, dated April 19, 1949, entitled JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS which requested this office to identify and interview the switchboard operator or operators who were employed at ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN's apartment, 2325 15th Street, NW, prior to Mrs. M. WALKER. This letter also requested further investigation to determine the exact employment dates of SENTELL CHEFFENS as switchboard operator at SILVERMAN's apartment.

Special Agent ROBERT E. LENIHAN interviewed Miss PAT PULLEY, book-keeper, B. F. Saul Company, 925 15th Street, NW, on April 27, 1949. At that time Miss PULLEY made available the company's employers' quarterly contribution report, District Unemployment Compensation Board, reflecting the names of all employees at the Garden Towers Apartments, 2325 15th Street, NW, from January 1, 1938, to December 31, 1947. This report reflected the employment of one SAMUEL CHEFFENS from April to June 1938 and from April 1939 to March 1943 as a switchboard operator. In this connection it may be pointed out that there is no employee by the name of SENTELL in the records of the B. F. Saul Company. Inquiries concerning this matter were made of LAWRENCE CHEFFENS on April 28, 1949, at his residence, 4607 Connecticut Avenue, NW, when he stated that he has no brother by the name of SAMUEL and added that there was no employee at the Garden Towers by the name SAMUEL CHEFFENS during the period from January 1936 to December 1946. He advised the records of the B.F. Saul Company must be incorrect concerning this matter and added he felt certain the employee in question was his brother, SENTELL CHEFFENS.

Mrs. LILLIAN TURNER, resident manager of the St. Charles Apartments, 8724 Cameron Street, Silver Spring, Maryland, was interviewed by the writer and Special Agent JOHN J. MASSE on May 4, 1949. Mrs. TURNER advised she is the wife of MILTON TURNER and that she was formerly Miss LILLIAN SCHEFFRIES. She stated she was employed as a switchboard operator at 2325 15th Street, NW, starting in about 1937 and continuing for approximately two years. Mrs. TURNER recalled SILVERMAN very well. She explained that her contact with him was through her employment as switchboard operator and as such saw him daily. She described him as an exceptionally good tenant and said she knew nothing questionable or detrimental concerning him. She stated that SILVERMAN had few visitors but that she does not know the names of any of them. At this point unidentified photographs of individuals prominently mentioned in this investigation were shown to Mrs. TURNER. She was unable to identify any of these individuals as visitors at the 2325 15th Street address.

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It may be pointed out that the records of the B. F. Saul Company reflect the employment of LILLIAN SCHEFFRIES from January 1938 to March 1940 as a switchboard operator.

The records of the B. F. Saul Company reflect the employment of one WILLIAM MARSHALL BATCHLOR as a switchboard operator from April 1938 to September 1938.

On May 23, 1949, WILLIAM MARSHALL BATCHLOR was interviewed by the writer and Special Agent CHARLES W. PEASINGER at his place of business, 525 15th Street, NW. At that time he gave his home address as 649 Irving Street, NW, and furnished the following signed statement, the original of which is being forwarded to the New York Office:

"Washington, D.C.
May 23, 1949

"I, WILLIAM MARSHALL BATCHLOR, make the following statement to CARL N. DE TEMPLE who I know to be a Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation concerning ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN who I understand is a subject of official investigation by the F.B.I.

"I was employed as a switchboard operator at 2325 - 15 Street N.W. Wash. D.C. for about six months in 1937 or 1938. During this time I worked from twelve midnight until eight a.m. I recall that one of the tenants at this apartment house was SILVERMAN. The only thing I recall about SILVERMAN is that I have seen him passing through the lobby of the apartment building during my working hours.

"Mr. DE TEMPLE has shown me a number of photographs of men and women. I recognized the photograph of one man. I have seen this man passing through the lobby of 2325 15 Street N.W. in the direction of the elevator on several occasions. As I recall he was fairly tall and of slender build. After recognizing this photograph and describing this man as above Mr. DE TEMPLE has told me that the man in the photograph is ALGER HISS. I do not know what Mr. HISS was doing in the apartment building. I do not know whom he may have been visiting. He was not a tenant there to my recollection. I believe I could recognize him if I were to see him again.

"I live at 649 Irving Street N.W. and am employed at 525 - 15 Street N.W. which is Kings Variety Grocery.

"I read this two page satement and it is true to the best of my knowledge. I have put my initials on both pages

S/ "WILLIAM MARSHALL BATCHLOR

"CARL N. DE TEMPLE, Special Agent, FBI, 5-23-49
CHARLES W. PEASINGER, Sp. Agt. F.B.I. 5/23/49"

Mrs. ETHEL ST. JOHN was interviewed by Special Agents PHILIP H. WILSON and HARRY K. CLAYTON on March 22, 1949, at her place of employment, Room 202, National Engineers Union, 10th and K Streets, NW. She stated she was employed as a desk clerk and telephone operator in the lobby of the Garden Towers Apartments, 2325 15th Street, NW, for approximately seven years. She recalled SILVERMAN and his family but knew nothing of his activities, friends or associates and could suggest no one who might furnish such information. Unidentified photographs of individuals prominently mentioned in this investigation were exhibited to Mrs. ST. JOHN at this time. She was unable to identify any of these persons as guests or visitors at the 15th Street address.

It is noted that the records of B. F. Saul Company reflect the employment of ETHEL H. ST. JOHN from April 1939 to September 1942 and from April 1943 to June 1946 as a switchboard operator.

Mrs. CIEO MC CLINTIC, 1343 Clifton Street, NW, who is employed in the Adjutant General's Office, Strength Accounting Division, Personnel Actions Section, Pentagon, was interviewed at her office, Room BE-826, on May 6, 1949, by Special Agent JOHN J. MASSE and the writer. She stated she was formerly employed as a desk clerk and switchboard operator at 2325 15th Street for approximately one year in 1941 or 1942. Mrs. MC CLINTIC recalled the SILVERMANS as tenants at that address but remarked she had very little contact with them. She stated she was assigned to different shifts and worked in the capacity of a relief switchboard operator.

Mrs. MC CLINTIC stated on one occasion Mrs. SILVERMAN complained to the management of noise being made by a fellow tenant which was quite disturbing to them. Mrs. SILVERMAN remarked that they "had important guests from the White House." She remarked that she did not have any contact with the guests of SILVERMAN inasmuch as they evidently entered the building and proceeded directly to his apartment without being announced. Mrs. MC CLINTIC was shown unidentified photographs of individuals prominently mentioned in this case from which she identified WILLIAM IUDWIG ULLMANN and NATHAN GREGORY & HELEN SILVERMASTER as individuals she has seen on occasions. Mrs. MC CLINTIC could not state definitely that she recognized them as visitors at the 15th Street address nor could she specifically state where she had come into contact with them.

Mrs. MC CLINTIC stated that SILVERMAN's hours were quite irregular. She recalled that when he would leave in the evening or late at night he would invariably be carrying a briefcase. To the best of her recollection this briefcase was a small black or dark leather type. She could not recall definitely when he returned if he was still in possession of the above described briefcase. She explained SILVERMAN was not friendly with other occupants of the apartment building and that she had no information relative to his associations or activities or the furnishings of his apartment.

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It is noted that the records of the B. F. Saul Company show CLEO MC CLINTIC as employed as switchboard operator from January 1942 to December 1942.

Mr. JAMES CARSON, chauffeur for Dr. WILLIAM MANN, director of the Smithsonian Zoological Gardens and who resides at 913 South Rolfe Street, Arlington, Virginia, was interviewed on May 24, 1949, by Special Agent EDWARD E. MULLIN and the writer. CARSON stated that he was employed as a janitor and relief switchboard operator at 2325 15th Street, NW, in approximately 1938 and 1939. He could recall the name of SILVERMAN as a tenant but could offer nothing further concerning his activities or associates. CARSON was unable to recognize individuals of unidentified photographs exhibited to him as people frequenting the apartment building at 2325 15th Street, NW.

The records of the B. F. Saul Company reflect the employment of JAMES CARSON from April 1938 to June 1939.

Mrs. GRACE M. NORRIS, 6228 South Dakota Avenue, NW, was interviewed by Special Agent JOHN J. MASSE on May 16, 1949. She stated she formerly operated the switchboard at 2325 15th Street, NW, for approximately three months in late 1943 or early 1944 and also for a few weeks during the summer of 1946. Mrs. NORRIS recalled SILVERMAN as a tenant in that building residing in Apartment 311 but she could offer nothing further concerning him. The photographs of individuals prominently mentioned in this case were exhibited to her at this time but she could not place them as people visiting that apartment house.

It is noted that the records of B. F. Saul Company reflect the employment of GRACE NORRIS from July 1943 to December 1943 and from July 1946 to December 1946.

Mrs. ROSE C. KNOBE was interviewed by Special Agent ROBERT E. LENIHAN in her apartment, No. 205, 1026 15th Street, NW, on April 28, 1949. She advised that she formerly operated the switchboard at 2325 15th Street, NW, and served as a resident manager from approximately May 1946 to January 1948. She advised she knew the SILVERMAN family as tenants in the building during her period of employment there. She was shown photographs of various individuals believed to have been associated with SILVERMAN but was unable to identify any of them as visitors to the Garden Towers Apartments. She further advised she never had any reason to question the loyalty or patriotism of either Mr. or Mrs. SILVERMAN.

IV. ENCLOSURE TO NEW YORK

Original signed statement of WILLIAM MARSHALL BACHLOR.

P E N D I N G

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LEADS:

THE BALTIMORE DIVISION:

At Herald Harbor, Md., will interview Mr. & Mrs. FREDERICK W. WILLNER, former occupants of Apartment 310, 2138 California Street, NW, as requested by letter dated May 23, 1949.

THE CHARLOTTE DIVISION:

At Southport, N.C., will interview Mr. R. B. BRONSON, former associate at the Railroad Retirement Board, as requested by letter dated April 8, 1949.

THE NEW YORK DIVISION:

At Hartsdale, N.Y., will interview JOSEPH M. GILLMAN, former Railroad Retirement Board associate, now residing 116 Poe Street, as requested by letter dated May 10, 1949.

At Lake Success, N.Y., will interview DAVID WEINTRAUB, former associate at the Railroad Retirement Board, now employed as director of the Division of Economic Stability and Development as requested by letter dated April 28, 1949.

At Lynbrook, L.I., N.Y., will interview HELEN F. ROBISON, nee FEINSOD, former associate at the Railroad Retirement Board, now residing 142 Rocklyn Avenue, as requested by letter dated March 7, 1949.

At Pleasantville, N.Y., will interview C. DAVIDSON, former associate, RRB, now located, 253 Washington Avenue, as requested by letter May 10, 1949.

At New York City will interview WALTER J. COUPER, former associate, RRB, business address, Industrial Relations Counselors, Inc., 1270 6th Avenue, and who resides at Harriman Road, Irvington, N.Y., as requested by letters dated May 10, 1949.

Will interview BLACKWELL SMITH, former associate, Labor Advisory Board, NRA, now located 521 3rd Avenue, NYC, as requested by letter dated April 18, 1949.

Will give consideration to a possible interview of HEIGA WOLSKI DUDMAN, former Army Air Force associate, now residing 56 West 70th Street, Apt. 4A, NYC, as requested by letter dated April 25, 1949.

THE NORFOLK DIVISION:

At Virginia Beach, Va., will interview Col. DONALD F. FRITCH, former associate, AAF, now located 209 36th Street, Virginia Beach, as requested by letter dated April 1, 1949.

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THE PHILADELPHIA DIVISION:

At Philadelphia, Pa., will review service record of Major FRANKLIN H. KISSNER, former AAF associate at the 9th Air Force Headquarters, to determine his home address in order that he may be interviewed, as requested by letter of April 4, 1949.

THE SAN DIEGO DIVISION:

At Corona Del Mar, Calif., will interview CAROLINE DECOUX, nee AERAMS, former RRB associate, now located 701½ Pointsettia, as requested by letter dated April 8, 1949.

THE SAN FRANCISCO DIVISION:

At Oakland, Calif., will interview JAMES W. O'BRIEN, former RRB associate, now located 6311 MacArthur Blvd., requested by letter April 12, 1949.

THE SAVANNAH DIVISION:

At Brunswick, Ga., will interview Mr. & Mrs. CHARLES L. KING, former neighbor, 2325 15th St., NW, re their knowledge of SILVERMAN and present location of VIRGINIA THOMPSON, former switchboard operator at that address. KING is now located at Bennets Drug Store, Brunswick. This was requested by letter dated May 23, 1949.

THE SEATTLE DIVISION:

At Seattle, Wash., will interview CHARLES E. MALOY, former associate, RRB, now residing Mayflower Hotel, as requested by letter April 12, 1949.

THE SPRINGFIELD DIVISION:

At Moline, Ill., will interview Mrs. RAY J. MONNER, former neighbor, 2325 15th Street, NW, now located 1509 29th Avenue, requested by letter May 23, 1949.

THE ALBANY DIVISION:

At Syracuse, N.Y., will interview SAMUEL S. MULLIN, former AAF associate, now located 1364 South Salina Street, as requested by letter dated April 1, 1949.

THE WASHINGTON FIELD DIVISION:

At Washington, D.C., this case is under continuous investigation in this office and all leads are receiving expeditious attention.